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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1869. NO. 234.

LOCAL NOTICES.

White Goods

Of all kinds selling off retail at wholesale prices, at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

Pure and Unadulterated Wines

And liquors, for medicinal and private use, at Fleming's, 84 Market street.

Pure White Lead and Oils

Can be purchased cheaper at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

Immense Reduction of Prices.

Fine Straw Hats, 40@50c.
Fine Straw Bonnets, 30@50c.
Sundowns, 50, 62@75c.
At I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

For Genuine Drugs,

Patent medicines, perfumery and moderate prices go to Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Dutcher's Dead Shot

For Bed Bugs.
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

If You Wish to Buy Cheap

Millinery goods call at the Philadelphia Emporium, No. 76 Market street.

Peremptory Closing Sale

Of elegant parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, carpets, etc., on Tuesday, June 15, at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold without reserve the largest and finest assortment of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture offered this season, embracing in part elegant chamber and cottage suits, large line hair cloth and rep sofas and tetes-tetes, lounges all styles and qualities, marble top and plain dressing bureaus and wash stands, parlor and castor chairs and rockers, large lot of fine feathers, etc., etc. Three fire proof safes at private sale. For full particulars see advertisement. H. B. Smithson & Co.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver Ware and fine Electro-Plated Ware. This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods of beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity U. S. Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivalled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for STERLING. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Minister Motley's Instructions.

The Tax on Brokers' Capital—Arrearages to be Collected—Reduction of Clerical Force—Organization of the New City Councils—Bids for the Purchase of Iron-Clads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.

Minister Motley.

The statement by cable telegram that Mr. Motley has presented a written communication to the English Cabinet on the subject of the Alabama claims, is not credited here by those most likely to be well informed. It is thought that he has done no more than to say in person to Lord Clarendon that our Government is ready to respond at any time in an entirely friendly spirit to whatever overtures the British Government may make for the settlement of this question. There is renewed reason to believe, what has all along been asserted in this correspondence, that Motley is instructed to not press the matter; but to allow England to take the initiative in reopening negotiations.

The Tax on Brokers.

The report in one of the New York papers Saturday that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has agreed to release bankers and brokers from back taxes due under his recent ruling as to their liability on capital employed, is not correct. He will do nothing of the kind. They are liable for arrearages just as much as for future taxes, and he so holds, unless the courts or Congress come to their relief. The amount thus due from New York city alone is estimated at three million dollars, while Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities will have to pay as much more. Assessor Cleveland, in New York, has been instructed to go ahead with his assessments.

Dismissal of Clerks.

As an effort seems making to get up some feeling against certain members of the Cabinet for dismissing so many clerks, it seems proper enough to make a note of one or two facts. A large part of this reduction of force is made by the discharge of persons who were never appointed as regular clerks, but were known as temporary clerks, and were thus put on the rolls during the war, when work pressed. Many of them have been for months dismissed long ago, but members of the Johnson Cabinet found it easier to keep them under pay. Congress, at the last session, not only designated the number of clerks to be employed in most of the Departments, but made specific appropriations for their payment, and then explicitly declared that the head of each Department must confine its expenditures to the amount appropriated. So far as can be ascertained, each member of the Cabinet is trying to carry out the will of Congress in this regard.

The New City Councils

Organized to-day by the election of officers nominated at the caucus last week. The lower board is fully Republican, and has a colored reading clerk and messenger. The upper board has three Democratic members, who unsuccessfully tried to prevent the swearing in of the new Surveyor. Protests against the admission of Councilmen from two wards, on the ground that they were chosen by illegal votes, were presented and referred.

Sale of Iron-Clads.

The Navy Department to-day opened bids for the purchase of two monitors at Washington and six at the Philadelphia navy yard. Dick Wallack, formerly Mayor of the city, bid for two of those at Philadelphia, and a firm of that city put in a bid for all offered. These were the only bids. The department has not yet said whether any of the offers will be accepted.

Georgia.

Gentlemen here from Georgia say the prompt action of the military in making arrests in that State has done much to restore order and prevent the persecution of Union men residing there.

Personal.

A private dispatch says ex-Senator Wade and party, on the way to California, to-day reached Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.

A WARNING FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

As an indication of the spirit in which Postmaster General Cresswell intends to deal with all violations of the Postal Law, whether small or great, the following letter addressed to a prominent postmaster in Georgia, is given:

SIR: The enactments of law defining crimes and offenses against the postal service establishment, admonishes every person in the employ of the Department, that the law-making power, intends that the law shall throw around the purity of correspondence, the solemn sanctity of its protection. The highest duty the Department owes to the people is to preserve, by all the means within its power, the absolute sanctity of a seal. The enactments of a law *referred to* are entirely explicit.

You are required to institute subordinate that every violation of the law in this respect, as well as other crimes against the Postmaster General will visit with punishment to the fullest extent of the law, in the manner pointed out in view of facts addused to the department of complicity, if not actually done, by one of the circular employed in your office, that the Postmaster General directs that such clerk be instantly dismissed from service. You will permit no one to continue or be employed in your office whose character for personal integrity may not command the confidence of the Postmaster General. Respectfully yours,

A. N. ASHLEY SUMTHBONG,
Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The President has issued a proclamation abolishing discriminating duties against French vessels, that government having acted reciprocally towards American vessels.

APPOINTMENT.

N. D. Standwood has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Alabama and Mississippi, to take effect the 1st of July.

THE ARMY.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Knight, U. S. A., has been detailed for duty as Indian Agent.

Brevet Major General A. B. Dyer has been ordered to inspect the following arsenals on office business: St. Louis, Leavenworth, Rock Island, Watervliet, and Frankford. By direction of the President, Brevet Major William F. Harney is retired from duty with the Indians. He will hand over to the Indian agents appointed for the several agencies at Grand River, Fort Lilly and Whetstone creek any moneys or property he may have on hand, close his accounts and return to his home as an officer of the army on the retired list.

BIDS FOR IRON-CLADS.

The bids were to-day opened for the purchase of the monitors Colonel, Kaka, Nanott, Suncook, Warsaw and Yazoo, lying at League Island, Pennsylvania, and the Casco and Kimo, lying at the Washington Navy Yard. Only two bids were received, that of Dick Wallack, of this city, who proposes to take two of those at League Island at $160,000 each. Messrs. Alexander Parves & Scott, of Philadelphia, propose to purchase the Yazoo for $22,275; the Warsaw for $25,050; the Suncook for $21,825; the Cohoes for $21,375; the Casco for $14,125, and the Kimo for $15,075. The proposals will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and the sales consummated if the parties have bid over the appraised value.

CUBA.

Quiet Restored Among the Volunteers.

Meeting of Spaniards—Protection of Life and Property—Quesada Preparing to Besiege Puerto Principe—Disease Making Havoc Among the Insurgents.

HAVANA, June 11, *via* KEY WEST, June 14.—The disagreements among the volunteers themselves, and also their failure to establish the projected Colonial Government, have served to keep them quiet. The report that 4,000 troops are coming to disarm the volunteers has been officially denied. The volunteers are jubilant. The volunteers are instituting a court of inquiry for the purpose of examining into the conduct of Gen. Puello, and making a report to be forwarded to Spain. It is reported Gen. Dulce will touch at Porto Rico for the purpose of meeting Gen. De Rodas and explaining to him the situation of affairs. The Vasconade volunteers left for Cienfuegos very reluctantly, they claiming that the Havana volunteers should accompany them. They promised, however, to garrison Villa Clara.

A meeting of Spaniards was held to consider the subject of a commission to Gen. Cespedes for the general purpose of establishing mutual preservation of the lives and property of both parties.

The recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the Peruvian Government causes despondency. The order sending employees to Puerto Principe has been revoked, in consequence of unfavorable news from that quarter. Gen. Quesada was concentrating his forces closer for the siege of the place, and had captured a convoy of prisoners.

A Spanish soldier, who had lately returned from the interior, says the insurgents kill an average of 3,000 persons monthly, and that disease is making havoc among them.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Republican County Convention—Nominations—Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 14, 1869.

The Republican County Convention met in Mansfield to-day. Every township was fully represented, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The following ticket was nominated: For Representatives, A. C. Welch, J. G. Walker; Probate Judge, Capt. C. P. Leiter; County Treasurer, T. J. Robinson; Sheriff, Capt. D. L. Cockley; Prosecuting Attorney, Thomas Galley; Infirmary Director, Calvin Steward.

General R. Brinkerhoof, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions which were adopted amid great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That we abide by and reaffirm the principles laid down in the platform adopted by the Republican party of Ohio at its last convention at Columbus, and reiterated by the national convention at Chicago.

Resolved, That these platforms having been triumphantly ratified by the people at the polls, further comment is the only relief to pig ized exposition of the principles of the Republican party.

Resolved, That as the legitimate outgrowth of these principles, and as a necessary requirement to insure their full enjoyment, we heartily indorse the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and pledge our most earnest efforts for its adoption.

Resolved, That all cessions of the public lands to railroads or other monopolies, should be discontinued hereafter; the remaining lands of the public domain should be reserved as a heritage for the homeless and a resource for the payment of the public debt.

Resolved, That until the public debt is paid, we are opposed to any further appropriations of the public money to the purchase of foreign territory, to the building of railroads, to the digging of canals, or to any other purpose than the necessary running expenses of the Government.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all class legislation and to all monopolies, and to granting monopolies of every kind, and that therefore we heartily favor a revision of the present oppressive tariff, so as to be adjusted to a purely revenue standard.

Hon. John Beatty, our Representative, the Hon. John Beatty, in voting against the assumption by Congress of the State debts, in the construction of the bond contracts of the Government, acted in strict accordance with the requirements of the Republican platform, and therefore deserves and receives the fullest indorsement of his constituents.

Resolved, That President Grant, by his fidelity to the Republican party which elected him, by his loyalty to the great principles of liberty, equality and nationality, and by the sagacity of his policy whereby in dealing with foreign nations and domestic traitors, has merited our confidence and receives our hearty commendation.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Covington Tragedies—Stabbing Affray at Wabash—Four Men Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 14, 1869.

No additional facts have been gleaned in the Covington, Indiana, tragedies, except that Covington is in Fountain county, instead of Troy county. There are numerous rumors afloat as to the cause of the commission of the murders, but as nothing reliable from the scenes has been received to-day, it is thought best to hold till a report is received. At one o'clock, Miss Beckelheim is reported alive, but sinking fast. Roemster's trial was commenced to-day. The excitement still continues at fever heat.

At Wabash, Indiana, this evening, a severe fracas between some drunken men over politics resulted in the free use of knives. One James Morgan received a stab in the abdomen from which he will die before morning, and another one, Charles R. Reynolds, received a very serious stab in the leg, causing it to bleed profusely. He is in a dangerous condition. Two others named McKann and Hale, were stabbed, but their wounds are not considered bad. The latter two have been arrested, and will be examined to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Republican County Convention—Ticket Nominated—Delegates to State Convention Instructed for Geary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 14, 1869.

The Republican Convention of Washington county to-day nominated the following ticket: Senator, M. L. McFeeters; Assembly, H. P. Vankirk, A. J. Buffington; Treasurer, George Ralston; Recorder, Samuel Furgus; Prothonotary, Jacob Davis; Register, A. O. Day; Clerk of Court, W. T. Linsey; Auditor, John Woodburn; Surveyor, R. V. Davis; Commissioner, R. W. Parkinson.

Resolutions indorsing the party, Grant's and Geary's administrations were adopted. Delegates to State Convention, John Hall, James E. Kelly, Esq., instructed for Geary. Everything passed off quietly.

Old Iron Rails from Old England for Pennsylvania.

There are but few persons, outside of those immediately interested, who know anything of the extent and importance of the present trade of this port in old iron rails." For three months, ending April 12, we have had arrived direct from ports in Great Britain, twelve vessels bringing 5,721 tons, the duties on which paid to the Government amounted to upwards of $50,000 gold. Besides these above there were received from New York twenty small cargoes —making an aggregate of 3,394 tons. The whole quantity, being for this port coastwise, reaching 9,121 tons, was landed at Jackson's wharf, Fell's Point, and from thence per Northern Central Railway, transported into the interior of Pennsylvania, there to be converted into new rails. In addition to the above there were also received within the same period by the Abbott Rolling Mill, in this city, 1,500 tons of old rail, on which about $12,000 additional dues were collected. These old rails at the average value, duty paid, and fare on cars, say $18 per ton, presents a valuation of $600,000 in currency, which is quite an important trade for three months. The larger portion of this business has been drawn to Baltimore through the influence of the Northern Central Railroad; it had previously gone to Philadelphia. Every inducement was made by that company for its coming here, and one of the chief arguments used was the fact of our city possessing an iron boat capable, during the winter, of keeping the harbor always accessible.—*Baltimore Price Current.*

The Government paper mill in Pennsylvania has, through the Treasury agent stationed at the mill, forwarded the first lot of the new and improved greenback paper to the National and American Bank Note Companies in New York. The paper is of the same pattern as the French silk variety, and through its fibres run threads of red and blue silk. The next issue of the new money will probably be ready on the first of July. All of the fractional issues will be called in as rapidly as possible.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 14—10 P. M.

Wheat in the afternoon sold to a moderate extent and prices were the same as at the close of Change, No. 2 spring closing at 91 12@91 12½, seller month. No. 2 corn closed at 39@39½c on spot. Oats quiet. In the evening the market was dull. No. 2 spring wheat closing at $1 12½, seller the month.

Provisions—Pork products dull. Nothing done in lake provisions.

Beef cattle moderately active; offerings large; demand good but prices easier; fresh receipts at $5 25@7 35, according to quality.

Hogs in large supply and fair demand, but feeling not so firm; sales at $5 25@5 30 for common to choice grades.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, June 14.—Beeves are 20c to 30c head short in supply compared with last week, and prices are ½@¾c lower; light, higher. Market unsettled; sales of 2,500 head. The highest price realized was 9½c for very choice Kentucky steers, averaging 1,520 pounds; the top market price, however, was 9c. Good butchering cattle buoyant, mainly at 8@8½c; stockers 6@7c. Sheep in moderate supply and firm at last week's closing rates; 1,000 sheared 7@7½c; extra 8c for a lot averaging 100 pounds. Hogs—receipts moderate; demand fair; market ¼c higher for heavy; range 9¼@9¾c for heavy if lambs.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in active demand and unsettled; No. 1 Chicago $1 18; No. 2 Milwaukee club, to arrive, $1 22; No. 2 spring nominal at $1 24@1 25 for Chicago and Milwaukee. Corn quiet; condition causes prices to appear nominal; 1,000 shelled 70c; damaged 66c; rejected 66c; vacuum cured 72½c, and kiln dried 73@73c. Oats quiet; western 68@69c. Rye dull; Milwaukee No. 1 at $1 06. Pork firm at $31. Lard firm at 19½c. Alcohol was dull; held at 97c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Cotton advanced ⅛c; middling 30½@30¾c; sales 1,400 bales; receipts 1,091 bales; exports 2,234 bales. Sugar—prime 12@12½c. Molasses nominal.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, June 14.—Cotton market quiet; low middling 28c; good ordinary 27c.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The wife of John F. Coyle, one of the proprietors of the *National Intelligencer*, died in Washington City Sunday night.

The Republicans of New London, Connecticut, yesterday elected their ticket by one hundred majority.

A woman named Cassie Welch was beaten to death in Troy, N. Y., Sunday evening, by a man named Thomas Donovan, who has been arrested, together with two women named Johnson and Campbell.

A duel was fought on Sunday morning at Lundy's Lane, Canada, between an editor of a Spanish newspaper, of New York, and a Cuban. The latter was shot through both legs. The wounds are serious. An article styling the Cubans cowards was the cause.

The Soldiers' Home in Albany, N. Y., has been closed for lack of appropriations by the last Legislature for its support. Two hundred inmates have been taken to the Government Institution at Augusta, Maine.

A Sioux City dispatch says: General Burbank, of Dakotah, is now here purchasing supplies for destitute Indians. Since General Harney distributed the Indian supplies at Whetstone, Grand River Reservation, the Indians remain quiet, but at Cheyenne river they show signs of dissatisfaction, and are inclined to trouble.

All the arrangements for the fight to-day between Mike McCoole and Tom Allen are completed. It is expected that a large crowd will be in attendance. The odds in bettingare in favor of McCoole. Both men are secreted in St. Louis to prevent arrest, the laws of Missouri against prize fighting being very stringent.

Advices from Rio Janeiro by mail to May 8th say: A religious excitement prevails at Pernambuco which bids fair to cause the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country. A bill was introduced in the Provincial Assembly forbidding Jesuits and Sisters of Charity from entering any Provincial charitable institution, and attention is called to an old decree which expelled Jesuits and forbids their return. The banking firm of Fostilo, Morrissey & Para has failed, owing to an extraordinary run, the Bank of Brazil having advanced $4,000,000 on their paper and securities.

On Saturday, at the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, a colored veteran named Evans, without provocation, struck a crippled fellow soldier named Williams three blows with a hatchet, clearing his skull and killing him instantly. The two were sweeping the hall. Evans is in jail on a charge of murder.

A fire broke out in Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, Saturday night, and made a clean sweep, principally of business houses from G. E. Trimble's drug store at the Court House on the north side of the street to the corner on the south side. Main street, The Adams Express Company lost their entire stock. The Value of buildings two hundred thousand; stock, twenty-eight thousand; amount of insurance, forty thousand.

The propellor Queen of the Lakes, of the Evans Buffalo Line, was burned to the water's edge in the harbor at Marquette, Michigan, on the night of the 12th, while loaded with pig iron. The steamer and cargo were both insured.

Mayor Rice, of Chicago, will leave for Europe in a few days, to be absent two or three months.

The Repeal League Convention at Halifax closed its session yesterday morning, and decided to make annexation their policy.

Philadelphia is thronged with Knights Templars from all sections of the country. The Detroit Commandery accompanied by the band of the First United States Infantry, and the Pittsburgh Commandery also reached the city yesterday morning. Delegations from St. Johns, New Brunswick, and also from Omaha, Memphis and Nashville are also in the city.

Four attempts to burn a building and lumber yard were made at Syracuse, N. Y., between Saturday night and yesterday morning. But since the first attempt no further attempt was made at Baldwinsville Sunday night.

A special from Springfield, Illinois, says: Information which is deemed authentic has been received here that the Governor's house is being raised by the ladies of Jacksonville, to be used by them in furnishing W. A. Robinson, recently tried for the murder of General McCook, at the age of 16 years, for which to regain commence in Jacksonville. It is also asserted that the people generally are much opposed to this movement, and advise Robinson that it will be well for him to leave Jacksonville and not to return.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, has published a card in the Madison *Journal*, denying the statement which appeared in the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, that he approved of a scheme to make the Alabama claims question a party issue at the next election. He says: "I did not know there was such a scheme—never wrote a letter in reference to such scheme—do not know of any such scheme, nor do I know of any man who does."

The steamers Minnesota, from Liverpool, and Palmyra, from Antwerp, arrived at New York. The latter brought the remains of Captain Henry A. Wise, which will be interred in the side of his wife's father, late father-in-law, Edward Everett, at Auburn.

The managers of the New York Hospital have decided to locate the new insane asylum at White Plains, Westchester county. It will cost a million dollars and accommodate five hundred patients.

The Chicago River Railroad Directors were re-elected yesterday.

Vice President Colfax and Lieutenant General Sherman arrived at West Point yesterday morning. They will remain with the cadets at Ross Hotel. The President leaves for New York and Boston this morning.

The fast trotting horse, the proprietor of the River Side Park at Boston, who held the stakes, amounting to thousands of dollars, has mysteriously disappeared, causes considerable excitement among the admirers of horses. It is feared he will not return.

Musical organizations and crowds of visitors arrive at Boston in every train. All the railroads have arranged to run extra trains during the five days of the festival. Workmen were giving the finishing touches to the Coliseum last night, and everything is to be in readiness for the grand opening to-day. The sale of tickets indicates an immense audience.

During the year 1868 the receipts of the leading articles of breadstuffs at the five lake ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, were as follows: Flour, 4,268,885 barrels; wheat, 31,796,521 bushels; corn, 31,368,100 bushels. Reduced to flour in bushels, we have a total of 84,360,090. This quantity of breadstuffs as shipped from the quarter named, and was scattered along the route to the seaboard, less than one-fifth, or 16,000,000 bushels, as we have seen, going abroad. The rest was for home consumption.

The paper mills at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., owned by Kendall, Rice & Co., was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. Loss $80,000; insured for $12,000.

The tug Goodnow was struck by the bark Sunnyside on Lake Huron, Sunday the 6th, and sunk. Loss $25,000. The crew were saved.

A woman of bad repute in Louisville, named Ada Gertrude Wilson, yesterday put an end to her earthly troubles by taking an overdose of morphine.

A little boy named J. M. Hafey, was killed in Louisville yesterday by the caving in of an embankment.

The Louisville and Cincinnati Airline Railroad will be opened for business on Monday next. Three daily trains are to be run.

Rev. Dr. Jonas King, American missionary at Athens, Greece, died there on the 22d of May.

In the House of Commons, at Ottawa, on Saturday, the question of additional subsidy to Nova Scotia was again discussed. Hon. Mr. Wood moved an amendment setting forth the expediency of making grants to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. After debate the amendment was lost, 44 to 95. On the third resolution Mr. Forbes moved an amendment, making the additional subsidy payable July 1st, 1869, instead of at the end of five years. This was carried, 80 to 51. The resolutions were then concurred in, was 118, nays 71. Confidence given before the Committee on the Hudson and Ontario Ship Canal establishes the importance and practicability of the work.

Judge Olcott, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has been appointed by the Governor Judge of the Hustings Court of Richmond.

James W. Wilson, Assistant Assessor of the Second Ohio District, was found dead in his bed at Cincinnati yesterday morning, from apoplexy.

T. A. Nesmith, street railroad projector, yesterday assaulted Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with a riding whip. The latter grappled him before he could use it, and a sharp scuffle ensued in which all the cane was editorial strictures on his management. The parties were bound over.

Mrs. M. Bauman was arrested yesterday in St. Louis, charged with causing the death of a negro servant girl, thirteen years old, by beating her with an iron poker. Fifty-one cuts, bruises and scratches were found on her corpse.

Col. W. D. Fountain, a prominent Virginian, and father of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, is lying ill at his country seat. His physician have no hope of his recovery.

Crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida are favorable.

The case of Capt. Wm. B. Donaldson, charged with murder, was called in the criminal Court at St. Louis yesterday. A large crowd was present, and much excitement prevailed. Much difficulty was found in obtaining a jury. It will probably be a day or two before testimony is taken.

Jesse Edwards, the negro who committed rape on Miss Susan Pyle, a respectable young lady of Rockbridge county, and then murdered her, was taken out of the county jail at Lexington, Va., by four men, and hung to a tree six miles from Lexington. The lynchers gained admittance to the county jail after they had made a desperado under arrest and desired to imprison him. The negro had previously confessed his crime.

Glynn and Cruthers, two of the under officers in the ship James Foster, were yesterday convicted on an indictment for cruelty to passengers in the United States District Court at Belfond. The sentence will be for a lengthened term of imprisonment and a heavy fine in each case.

Advices by one of the late Liverpool steamers say that we may expect an average of five thousand emigrants at New York for the next five or six weeks to come. The pressure for passage, the writer says, is tremendous; nothing was ever seen like it before. What we are to do with the crowd when they come, says a New York letter, unless they push on West, is a problem. Even now the streets in the lower part of the city are thronged with the advanced guard, not only from Liverpool, but from Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam and Swedish and Norwegian ports.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Communication from Minister Motley to Lord Clarendon—He is Prepared to Receive Propositions for the Settlement of All Open Questions—Prospects of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords—The Outbreaks in Paris—The Government in Possession of All Facts in the Matter, &c., &c

A Communication from Mr. Motley.

LONDON, June 13.—At the Cabinet meeting held yesterday, it is rumored, though the report cannot be authenticated, that an official communication from Mr. Motley was presented by Lord Clarendon. Reports state that in his communication Mr. Motley informs Her Majesty's Government of the rejection by the United States Senate of the Alabama claims treaty, and represents that the grounds for the rejection were the insufficiency of the treaty as a full settlement for the questions in dispute between the countries. Mr. Motley intimates that the administration agrees with the Senate's declination to ratify the treaty, and says he is instructed to express the earnest desire of the American Government, for a speedy and friendly removal of the matters in difference, by a treaty which will do justice to all parties. In leaving no question open for future consideration. He announces his readiness to receive and consider with liberality any proposition Her Majesty's Government may make for a settlement of any international questions at issue, as claims for individual citizens growing out or the action of either Governments during the war.

The Church Disestablishment Bill.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Times* this morning, in a leader on the prospects of the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, says: "The week opens with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great, the motive is great, and the end is certain. We are convinced that the bill will pass to its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer that England, after an agitation of eighty years, will voluntarily undo the injustice so long perpetuated. No Orange demonstration, such as reflected the passage of this measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its destruction is an act of peace and unity between jealous and disunited races."

The *Times* reviews the opinions of the leading men of the opposition, and concludes: By such arguments the bill may be as often delayed, but not when the nation is aroused to a sense of its denial. We feel assured the justice will not be delayed. By yielding now the unquestionable authority of the House of Lords will be established firmer than ever.

The Outbreaks in Paris.

PARIS, June 14.—The official journal to-day publishes an account and explanation of the recent disturbances. It says the present Government had received accurate details beforehand of what was to take place, and was enabled to take proper and sufficient precautions to prevent the agitation from assuming a more serious aspect. The officers of justice are in possession of the facts which provoked and accompanied the outbreak. It is their intention to trace the authors. The journal praises the patience, firmness and moderation of the troops, and congratulates the country on the speedy suppression of the disorder without bloodshed, and fulfilling its mission for the protection of humanity.

Laying of the French Cable.

The steamer laying the French cable has commenced its work. Capt. Gerard Osborn telegraphs from Beal that the steamer Great Eastern cleared all the dangers of navigation from Mr. Motley's house, which he could see through the Thames, steaming out into the channel admirably. She will arrive in Portland on Monday. Her tender, the Chiltern, preceded her.

Affairs.

PARIS, June 14.—Large numbers of secret documents, having reference to the late disturbances, have been discovered by the authorities. It is asserted that these papers prove that the movement was started by paid agents.

The Duke De Persigny has written a letter to M. Ollivier on the subject of further liberal reforms. He says the empire and freedom are not incompatible. A just form of government can long exist with a large degree of liberty.

Baron Haussman, Prefect of the Seine, has resigned his office.

Ismael Pacha, of Egypt, yesterday had a pleasant interview with Napoleon.

The city is now entirely tranquil.

PARIS, Evening, June 14.—Tranquility continues to prevail in all quarters of the city. Cluseret, Flourens and Pyat have left Paris for Havre for New York on Friday next.

The Vacant Seat.

MADRID, June 14.—In the Cortes, on Saturday, Olozaga, Prime Minister, said a question, said no King would come forward in the present state of uncertainty, but when the regency was settled there would be plenty of candidates. He regretted the exciting stories in France and Portugal, but thought it was not irrevocable.

Public Meeting in Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 14.—A great public demonstration was held to-day to protest against the passage of the Irish Church bill.

Malicious Shooting.

CORK, June 14.—A shot was fired from the rear of carriages in which Lord Spencer was riding on the Queenstown road to-day. No one was injured. No clue to the perpetrator has been obtained.

Fight in Shandon.

A collision occurred in Shandon yesterday, between the police and a mob. Three of the former were injured. Several rioters were arrested.

Debate in the House of Lords.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Peers to-night, in anticipation of a debate on the Irish Church bill, the Archbishop of Canterbury's seats on the floor being occupied at the opening of the sitting. The galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, and in the streets a large crowd assembled. The excitement was very strong, and everything is to be in readiness for the grand opening to-day. The sale of tickets indicates an immense audience.

During the year 1868 the receipts of the leading articles of breadstuffs at the five lake ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, were as follows: Flour, 4,268,885 barrels; wheat, 31,796,521 bushels; corn, 31,368,100 bushels. Reduced flour to bushels, we have a total of 84,360,090. This quantity of breadstuffs as shipped from the quarter named, and was scattered along the route to the seaboard, less than one-fifth, or 16,000,000 bushels, as we have seen, going abroad. The rest was for home consumption.

The paper mills at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., owned by Kendall, Rice & Co., was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. Loss $80,000; insured for $12,000.

The tug Goodnow was struck by the bark Sunnyside on Lake Huron, Sunday the 6th, and sunk. Loss $25,000. The crew were saved.

A woman of bad repute in Louisville, named Ada Gertrude Wilson, yesterday put an end to her earthly troubles by taking an overdose of morphine.

A little boy named J. M. Hafey, was killed in Louisville yesterday by the caving in of an embankment.

The Louisville and Cincinnati Airline Railroad will be opened for business on Monday next. Three daily trains are to be run.

Rev. Dr. Jonas King, American missionary at Athens, Greece, died there on the 22d of May.

In the House of Commons, at Ottawa, on Saturday, the question of additional subsidy to Nova Scotia was again discussed. Hon. Mr. Wood moved an amendment setting forth the expediency of making grants to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. After debate the amendment was lost, 44 to 95. On the third resolution Mr. Forbes moved an amendment, making the additional subsidy payable July 1st, 1869, instead of at the end of five years. This was carried, 80 to 51. The resolutions were then concurred in, was 118, nays 71. Confidence given before the Committee on the Hudson and Ontario Ship Canal establishes the importance and practicability of the work.

Judge Olcott, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has been appointed by the Governor Judge of the Hustings Court of Richmond.

James W. Wilson, Assistant Assessor of the Second Ohio District, was found dead in his bed at Cincinnati yesterday morning, from apoplexy.

T. A. Nesmith, street railroad projector, yesterday assaulted Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with a riding whip. The latter grappled him before he could use it, and a sharp scuffle ensued in which all the cane was editorial strictures on his management. The parties were bound over.

Mrs. M. Bauman was arrested yesterday in St. Louis, charged with causing the death of a negro servant girl, thirteen years old, by beating her with an iron poker. Fifty-one cuts, bruises and scratches were found on her corpse.

Col. W. D. Fountain, a prominent Virginian, and father of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, is lying ill at his country seat. His physician have no hope of his recovery.

Crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida are favorable.

The case of Capt. Wm. B. Donaldson, charged with murder, was called in the criminal Court at St. Louis yesterday. A large crowd was present, and much excitement prevailed. Much difficulty was found in obtaining a jury. It will probably be a day or two before testimony is taken.

Jesse Edwards, the negro who committed rape on Miss Susan Pyle, a respectable young lady of Rockbridge county, and then murdered her, was taken out of the county jail at Lexington, Va., by four men, and hung to a tree six miles from Lexington. The lynchers gained admittance to the county jail after they had made a desperado under arrest and desired to imprison him. The negro had previously confessed his crime.

Glynn and Cruthers, two of the under officers in the ship James Foster, were yesterday convicted on an indictment for cruelty to passengers in the United States District Court at Belfond. The sentence will be for a lengthened term of imprisonment and a heavy fine in each case.

Advices by one of the late Liverpool steamers say that we may expect an average of five thousand emigrants at New York for the next five or six weeks to come. The pressure for passage, the writer says, is tremendous; nothing was ever seen like it before. What we are to do with the crowd when they come, says a New York letter, unless they push on West, is a problem. Even now the streets in the lower part of the city are thronged with the advanced guard, not only from Liverpool, but from Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam and Swedish and Norwegian ports,

cause it overthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of the majority of the people of the United Kingdom, and destroyed the union of Church and State. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, and declared his conviction that the voluntary system would never answer.

Lord Stratford de Radcliffe objected to many details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the Church, and would not improve the condition of Ireland. The relative positions of the two Houses of Parliament, however, demanded the second reading of the bill, after which the upper House could go to work and amend its objectionable features.

Lord Romilly regarded the idea that this bill would prove the destruction of Protestantism as a myth. It would only deprive the Crown of the nomination of some Bishops, abolish ecclesiastical Courts, and remove specific endowments; it would not interfere with the doctrine or discipline of the Church. He warned the House against opposing the national will, and reminded them of the blow they had received was in the rejection of the reform bill and the final compulsion they were unable to resist.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the Bench of Bishops intended to do what in conscience they considered wisest and best. On Majesty's Government of the rejection by the United States Senate of the Alabama claims treaty, and represents that the grounds for the rejection were the insufficiency of the treaty as a full settlement for the questions in dispute between the countries. Mr. Motley intimates that the administration agrees with the Senate's declination to ratify the treaty, and says he is instructed to express the earnest desire of the American Government, for a speedy and friendly removal of the matters in difference, by a treaty which will do justice to all parties. In leaving no question open for future consideration. He announces his readiness to receive and consider with liberality any proposition Her Majesty's Government may make for a settlement of any international questions at issue, as claims for individual citizens growing out or the action of either Governments during the war.

The Church Disestablishment Bill.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Times* this morning, in a leader on the prospects of the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, says: "The week opens with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great, the motive is great, and the end is certain. We are convinced that the bill will pass to its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer that England, after an agitation of eighty years, will voluntarily undo the injustice so long perpetuated. No Orange demonstration, such as reflected the passage of this measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

THERE is a movement on foot in the Democratic ranks to put Gen. HANCOCK on the Gubernatorial track in Pennsylvania. The General himself is said to be not entirely unwilling, but rather the reverse, his view of the matter being that it will promote his Presidential aspirations. Of course the other candidates are not favorable to promoting Presidential aspirations in this way, and we perceive that the organ of Gen. CASS sharply rebukes this Presidential aspirant for presuming to aspire to be Governor as the first stepping stone.

IF the ring men are not totally devoid of wisdom they will cease combatting public sentiment and subside in silence into the places where their recent defeat was intended to consign them. Any attempt on their part to resist the popular verdict will only provoke harder blows and another and a still worse defeat the very first time an opportunity occurs. Those who pretend to party leadership by no means show their sagacity or honesty by defending legislative corruptionists and seeking to confer on them new honors. The Republicans of Allegheny county have spoken on this subject. The fluttering among the ring men proves who have been hit.

IT is probable the New York *Post* has by this time become convinced that it has laid too much stress on the rumor that assigned to Governor CURTIN, in his banquet speech, the task of "pitching into" England on the Alabama question. That gentleman did not even refer to the subject; and we venture to say that the fuss which the *Post* has been making about "the plot to make the Alabama claims a party cry," has no better foundation than its pretended knowledge of the part Governor CURTIN was going to play on the occasion referred to.

WE hear a meeting of the various religious denominations is to be held this week, in one of the churches of Allegheny City, to take action in regard to the contemplated celebration of the Fourth of July on Sunday. We see no very great objection to the meeting, and there will be none if those who attend it will remember that people are much more easily coaxed than driven. Intemperate action will assuredly defeat the object the meeting is called to promote. The Germans have assumed their position under great excitement, and as time brings coolness and reflection, and with it the advice of older and more discreet heads, we have every reason to believe the contemplated demonstration will be abandoned. Let not the proposed meeting add fuel to the fire, by denunciatory resolutions, and making certain that which is now in doubt.

A PORTION of the Philadelphia Republican press bolt squarely those nominees that common fame connects with Legislative corruption. This is the only way to work out the reform demanded. So far from there being a disposition to read the aforesaid Republican papers out of the party, their course appears to be approved by the Republican masses generally. Nor is there any such senseless cry there as is attempted to be raised hereabouts, concerning "general charges" and the injustice of "vague insinuations." Although "general," the charges appear to be sufficiently explicit, and the insinuations, though "vague," are well enough understood by the public. It is the corrupt and unprincipled who do the sort of whining we hear in this quarter. No "general charge" of corruption or "vague insinuations" ever troubled the upright man in or out of office. It is the other sort who imagine that the finger is pointed at them and wince under the public gaze.

THE PROPOSED GERMAN DEMONSTRATION.

It is not necessary to discuss the natural or legal right of the German citizens of this city, Allegheny, and the neighboring boroughs to celebrate the Fourth of July on Sunday, instead of on the preceding Saturday or succeeding Monday, as has been the invariable custom of native-born citizens for half a century, when our national anniversary has fallen on the Christian's day of rest and religious devotion. We shall treat the question irrespective of such considerations. Furthermore, we are relieved from all inquiry into the motives of the originators of the proposed exceptional demonstration, by their avowal, and the general understanding of the community, that it is in the nature of a protest against the enforcement of the Sunday laws, framed by the highest legislative authority, and sanctioned by the earnest approval of the great body of the people of the Commonwealth. Or, to put it in plainer words—and we wish to be perfectly explicit—the idea is, if we can't sell beer on Sunday, we will celebrate the Fourth of July on Sunday, in a manner offensive to those who enforce the law against beer selling.

This question bears no relation whatever to the celebration with the pomp of street processions, by our Catholic citizens, of their religious anniversaries on Sunday. However they may be objected to by some on the score of good taste, they commemorate great epochs in the history of religion and of that church; therefore, there is nothing exceptional in their commemoration. They are intended in no sense as a mark of disrespect to the Protestant community. They are celebrated alike, if not with the same imposing forms, at the modest mountain chapel and the grand cathedral of the city.

The forthcoming demonstration is intended to be, and will be if it comes off, the celebration by a body of foreign born citizens, of an American historical anniversary, on a day differing from that which the Americans themselves elect for national jubilation. It is a day which concerns the foreign citizen only in his capacity as an American citizen. Our own people, since the general observance of the Fourth of July began, have invariably observed it, when it fell on Sunday, on the day preceding or the day following. This is our national custom, clearly and distinctly, and cherished by us as such, just as devotedly as any foreign people believe in any article of their national faith. It is a custom with us just as fully approved by time and usage as the celebration of the Queen's birthday by the Englishman, of St. PATRICK's day by the Irishman, of St. ANDREW's by the Scotchman, or the observance by the Germans of any of their commemorative days. We trust we make this clear.

Certainly the Germans do not claim an excess of patriotic devotion to the glories that cluster around the Fourth of July over the Americans? If it were so, we could understand why, in an excess of zeal, they might be excusable in insisting with almanac accuracy, in paying their homage to the day of our memories. Unfortunately this is assuredly not the case. They seize upon the occurrence of a day dear to every friend of liberty throughout the world, to insult the religious sentiment of the people with whom they have made their homes, and to express their contempt of laws passed by the same authority that secures to them "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Germans, it has come to be the belief of a majority of the people, comprise the most valuable additions made to our population by foreign emigration. They are received with a welcoming hospitality to which the history of emigration movements, throughout the world in all times, bears no analogy. The path to wealth and power is as free and open to them as it is to the native-born. This being so, we ask the large and influential class of German citizens who influence the sentiments and actions of the masses of their fellow-countrymen, if something is not due on their part to the rites of hospitality. This is an American people—an American nation—distinct from all others on the globe. It has its rights, customs and laws as well as other people have. Are they not at least entitled to a respectful observance, from those who come from abroad, to be incorporated into our national life? We do hope, therefore, that the contemplated demonstration on Sunday will be abandoned, and that our German friends, not holding themselves aloof from the Americans, the Scotch, the Irish, the English, and the Scandinavians,—in common with whom they carry on the busy pursuits of life, protected by the same laws and blessed by the same liberal institutions—will unite in commemorating the day sanctioned by the usage of two-thirds of a century, as the nation's birth day.

But above all things, do not desecrate the Fourth of July, by making it the instrument for the gratification of animosities or reducing it to the Lilliputian littleness of a question of malt liquors.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Just now Great Britian has her back up to an extent that could hardly be matched by any masculine grimalkin known to national history. The immediate cause of her feline rabidness is the late speech of the chairman of the United States Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. She holds that speech to be an open, barefaced insult to her ancient, well-matured and fondly cherished national pride. It is no wonder—her national pride has never been hard to insult; and since the outbreak of the slaveholders' late rebellion, it has been, so far as America is concerned, peculiarly touchy.

Everybody in America, we suppose, if not in Great Britain, remembers the affair of the Trent—the seizure of the notorious rebels, MASON and SLIDELL. No sooner had the rebellion broke out than Great Britain, contrary to all international comity, all international law, acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, and constituted her ports of Nassau, in the Bahamas, just at our very doors, a depot of supplies for them. And she did not only do this, but she gave up almost her whole mercantile marine fit for the purpose to carry them arms and ammunition as well as clothing and provisions, to enable them to prosecute their rebellion with success. It is a matter of history as incontrovertible as any other matter in the whole range of history, that all the fast sailing vessels of the British merchant marine, were, during the whole term of the rebellion, as much in the service of the rebels as if they had actually belonged to them. And they were far more effective in the rebel service than they would have been if they had actually belonged to them. If they had belonged to the rebels they would have had to sail under the rebel flag, would have been subject to capture by our vessels, and would have been swept from the ocean in a very short time. But sailing under British colors, as they did, they were safe from the risk of capture, and were able to pursue their unlawful practices with impunity.

While this was going on the whole British press, with a very few unimportant exceptions, was continually overflowing with the bitterest, the vilest, the most violent abuse of America, of Americans, and of American institutions. No epithets that the English language could furnish were strong enough to express their hatred, their malignity, their loathing, their contempt for us as a people, a republic, a nation. No falsehood was too impudent, too flagrant, too barefaced, too outrageous for them to utter, and day after day, week after week rung the changes to blacken our character in the eyes of the world. Speaking of the rebellion, they said, "stripped of its trappings, it is a mere quarrel for territory. The antagonists are acting like Delawares or Pawnees. War to the knife, pushed to absolute extermination, is what they have resolved on; government and people breathe language of massacre and extermination." "That people has acquired a habit of petulance and insolence." "The North has had to take a great moral 'cocktail,' but it is of its own mixing." "They are shaking their knives at each other and their fists at us. But an American bark is not as dangerous as an American steamboat. It is carried on upon humanitarian principles," &c., &c., *ad nauseam*. They stigmatized the solemn resolutions of Congress after the first battle of Bull Run as a "gasconading vote." They asserted that the Government could not put down the rebellion, and that the United States had ceased to be a nation.

The abusive, insulting language of the press was taken up in Parliament and repeated in all its extravagance, bitterness and mendacity by the leaders in the two houses, and especially by the Queen's Ministers.

While things were in this condition; while we were smarting under the abuse of the English press and Parliamentary orators, and the injuries inflicted on us by the English merchant marine doing the work of the rebels under cover of the British flag, MASON and SLIDELL, on the night of the 12th of October, 1861, were carried out of Charleston, through the blockading fleet, by one of the blockade runners, and made their way to Havana. Just then the United States sloop of war San Jacinto, returning from the African coast, called at that port, and her commander, Captain WILKES, was informed that MASON and SLIDELL were there on their way to Europe as embassadors from the rebel slaveholders to England and France, and had taken passage in the English mail steamer Trent, then about to sail from Havana to England. WILKES, as soon as he heard this, decided, as every honest, reasonable man would have done, that, when the British steamer undertook to do a rebel work, she ought to be held to a rebel responsibility, and that it was his duty to hold her to such a responsibility, so far at least as to stop her and take the rebel ambassadors from her. Acting on this conclusion, he ran up the Bahama channel some two hundred and fifty miles, and there waited for the half rebel, half British steamer, and when she came up he stopped her and compelled her to give up the rebel ambassadors.

As soon as the news of this reached England, it produced the most violent excitement, an excitement that has not been equalled in England since the days of the first NAPOLEON. It extended, moreover, everywhere and to everybody in the kingdom. It pervaded all alike from the Queen to the beggar. The leaders and the press of all political parties, of all religious sects, of all literary and scientific schools, no matter how much they differed or how bitterly they quarrelled with one another about other things, were equally carried away with it. In the market, on the street, on 'change, in the newspaper offices, in the pulpit, in the drawing room, in the Council of State, everywhere, vengeance was vowed with the most intense vehemence against America for the insult, as they called it, which it had perpetrated against the national dignity of the British Empire.

That Capt. WILKES was perfectly right in taking MASON and SLIDELL from the steamer Trent, cannot be gainsaid, and especially by Great Britain, for it was in strict accordance with the rules of international law that that nation has always held, and always acted upon.

By orders in council issued by his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, then Regent, and afterwards GEORGE IV., before our war of 1812 with her, Great Britain expressly asserted her right to "impress her own seamen when found on board American merchant ships." This claim was intended to apply, and in practice was made to apply, to Irish and Scotch sailors who had become naturalized citizens of the United States. Upon the promulgation of this order the United States Government protested against it and demanded its repeal. With this demand Great Britain, by an order in council, refused to comply, and she justified the refusal by a most elaborate manifesto, dated at Westminster on the 9th of January, 1813. In this manifesto it was declared as follows: "If America intends to deny the validity of that right, (viz.: the right of Great Britain to impress naturalized Irish and Scotch sailors, or any other persons owing her allegiance, on board American merchant vessels on the high seas,) in that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment.

"His Royal Highness can never admit that, in the exercise of the undoubted and, hitherto, undisputed right of searching merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels can be considered by any neutral State as a hostile measure or a justifiable cause of war."

The assertion of this right in the first place gave rise to the war of 1812, and, although Great Britain continued to assert the right all through the war, as is shown by her manifesto of January, 1813, the question was not touched in the treaty of peace at Ghent, but was left entirely open and unsettled.

According to this doctrine, always asserted and acted upon by Great Britain, Captain WILKES, commanding an American war vessel, had a perfect right to search the Trent, a neutral vessel, on the high seas, and take from her MASON and SLIDELL, or any other person owing allegiance to the United States that he found on board of her, and Great Britain had no right to treat such acts on his part as a violation of her flag, or as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

But this is not all; on the 13th of May, 1861, a month after the rebels first fired on Fort Sumter, Great Britain acknowledged the rebel slaveholders as lawful belligerents, and issued her proclamation of neutrality. This proclamation was issued in the Queen's name, and in it she "warned all her loving subjects, and all other persons whatsoever entitled to her protection, that if in contempt of this (that) proclamation, and of our (her) high displeasure," they did any acts "in contravention or violation of the laws of nations, as for example, and more especially, * * * by breaking, or endeavoring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established, by or on behalf of either of said contending parties, or *by carrying officers*, soldiers, *dispatches*, arms, &c., for the use or service of either of said contending parties, all persons so offending will merit and be liable to the several penalties, and penal consequences by the law of nations in that behalf imposed or denounced." The Trent was a British vessel, her owners, officers and crew were British subjects, entitled to British protection. She was carrying MASON and SLIDELL, *officers* of the rebel slaveholders. She was carrying, moreover, most important *dispatches* from the rebel slaveholders to a number of European governments. She was doing this knowingly, openly and avowedly, and was glorying in the doing of it. She was, therefore, acting in direct violation of the Queen's proclamation, and of the rules of international law as avowed in that proclamation, and incurred the penalties imposed by international law for infractions of its rules.

On this subject, Mr. PHILLIMORE, a very eminent English lawyer, in his learned and celebrated work on international law, says, (section 271): "*It is competent to a belligerent to stop the Embassador of his enemy on his passage;*" and consequently Queen VICTORIA's neutrality proclamation was right in placing belligerent officers among things which it was unlawful to carry. In regard to dispatches, Mr. PHILLIMORE, (vol. 3, section 273,) says: "Official communications from an official person on the public affairs of the belligerent Government are such dispatches as impress a hostile character upon the carriers of them. The mischievous consequences of such a service could be estimated, and extend far beyond the effect of any contraband that can be conveyed, for it is manifest that by the carriage of such dispatches the most important operations of a belligerent may be forwarded or obstructed. In general cases of contraband, the quantity of the article carried may be a material circumstance, but the smallest dispatch may turn the fortunes of war in favor of a particular belligerent." If all this is true, as it undoubtedly is, in regard to dispatches, is it not much more true of embassadors? Is carrying of a dispatch for a belligerent may be sufficient to turn the fortunes of war in his favor, may not the carrying of an embassador for him be far more effective to turn fortunes of war in his favor? And, after all, is not an embassador a living dispatch, and not only that, but a dispatch generating machine? Is it not undeniable that an embassador may, and in all probability will be a hundred fold more effective in behalf of the belligerent that sends him than any dispatch can be, and is not, therefore, much more likely to turn the fortunes of war in his favor?

In the same book, sec. 273, Mr. PHILLIMORE, speaking of the consequences of these infractions of international law, says: "The penalty is the confiscation of the ship which conveys the dispatches, and the cargo, if it belongs to the same master." And sostrictly and severely is this penalty inforced that, Mr. PHILLIMORE says, sec. 272, referring to the case of the Caroline, in 5 ROBERTS's English Admiralty Reports, 260–261, that "it has been justly holden that a ship so employed cannot escape confiscation by pleading that she acted under duress and violence. The penal liability of a ship so employed is not extinguished until the vessel has shaken off the belligerent character which her occupation has impressed upon her." If this is so in the case of a vessel forced into the service of a belligerent, how much more must it be so in the case of one that voluntarily goes into service? Such a vessel voluntarily assumes the character of a belligerent, and along with the character she assumes the risk and must be held to the responsibilities of a belligerent; and this was exactly the case with the Trent.

The conduct of Captain WILKES on this occasion met the most hearty approbation, not only throughout the entire country, but in Congress. The only regret that was felt was that he had not captured the Trent and brought her in to be confiscated by a court of admiralty for her flagrant breach of international law. Secretary WELLES, in his report the next winter, said:

> "The prompt and decisive action of Captain WILKES on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department, and, if a too great forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances and of his patriotic motives, be excused, but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar character of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

This was the celebrated "affair" of the Trent, and the only thing that can be fairly said about it is, that Captain WILKES, in what he did on the occasion, did not go nearly as far as the rules of international law would have justified him in going, and that Great Britain, instead of having any just ground of complaint on account of it, had great reason to be thankful for the forbearance with which the vessel was treated. Nevertheless, when news of the affair reached England, it produced an excitement and a fury as wild and as violent as the human mind is capable of. Bitter and malignant and abusive as the people and the press had been before, they became even more so if possible now. And the official conduct of the Government on the occasion was as violent, as wild and as malignant as was that of the people and the press. Without even waiting to hear from the United States Government, she at once went into the most extensive preparations for war, and not only into preparations for war, but into an inceptive stage of war. By a public proclamation the Privy Council prohibited the export of arms and munitions of war, and even of saltpetre. Large bodies of troops were in the utmost haste put in readiness for shipping to Canada and Nova Scotia, and some of them actually shipped for the purpose of making war on the United States. In addition to this, a special messenger was dispatched to Washington, commanding Lord LYONS, the British Minister, who had all along showed himself in sympathy with the rebellion, to forthwith demand the immediate surrender of MASON and SLIDELL to the British authorities, and an ample apology for the insult and outrage, as they called it, which had been perpetrated against the British Government by their seizure. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his dispatch to Lord LYONS said, "should Mr. SEWARD ask for delay, in order that this grave and painful matter should be deliberately considered, you will consent to a delay *not exceeding seven days*. If at the end of that time no answer is given, or if any other answer is given except that of a compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's government, your Lordship is instructed to leave Washington, with all the members of your legation, bringing with you the archives of the legation, and to repair immediately to London."

Now in this case Great Britain had sustained no pecuniary loss at all, nor had any of her people. No interest of theirs, either present or prospective, had been impaired or put in jeopardy. Neither her commerce, her trade nor her shipping had been in the slightest degree affected or endangered. Nothing of the kind was complained of, nothing of the kind was pretended. The only thing that was complained of or pretended was an indignity, an affront, an insult to her national honor. It was a mere question of national sentiment, national pride, national honor, of national affront, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself so characterized it, so stated it. Yet so grave, so painful a matter did the British Government think it that she would listen to no explanation in regard to it, no plea in its behalf, no excuse for or justification of it; she would enter into no negotiation about it, accept of nothing on account of it, but an absolute undoing of the act by our unconditional surrender of MASON and SLIDELL and an ample apology for the affront, and all within seven days, and that under the penalty of immediate war. "The Government of the United States," said Lord JOHN RUSSELL in his dispatch, "must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an *affront to the national honor* to pass without full reparation."

But now, when we ask reparation for the insult as well as the injury inflicted on us by the British government in sending out her vessels to play the part of pirates against us and on behalf of the rebel slaveholders, that government, and its people and press, sneer at the claim as one of mere sentiment, mere feeling, mere fancy, and tauntingly ask if we are going to go to war with them for such a baseless conceit, such an idle whim. It is a great pity their reflections did not take such a turn in the case of the Trent. But they did not. That was no baseless conceit, no idle whim, in their estimation. They did not think it so empty a pretence as to render the party who treated it as serious a fit subject for nothing but sneers and contempt. It was a grave, painful matter, an affront, that could only be atoned for by an abject immediate compliance with the demands of Great Britain, or immediate war. We are sure that in the intercourse between civilized nations in modern times, there cannot be found anything else so inexensable, so outrageous, so insulting, as was the conduct of Great Britain in regard to this affair of the Trent; and its impudence and malignity were only equalled by the perfidy of her whole course from the beginning of the slaveholders' rebellion to its end.

Great Britain knew well that she was not entitled either to reparation or apology for the affair of the Trent. She did not expect any, she did not want any. What she wanted was an excuse, however flimsy, for aiding the slaveholders directly by open war as she had all along been doing indirectly and covertly, in their destruction of our republican government; and in order to make sure of the Trent affair as such excuse, she assumed to us on account of it such an air of insolence and insult as she thought we could not fail to resent. But she reckoned without her host. Mr. SEWARD, the most cowardly, craven diplomat that ever disgraced a nation, not only did not resent the insolence and insult, but he hastened with greediness to deliver up MASON and SLIDELL to the British Minister, and to apologise most humbly and abjectly for their capture; and to such an extent did he carry his meanness, to such a depth did he disgrace our nation that he voluntarily, and without being asked, proffered to the British Government the privilege of marching through our territory to the barracks on the Canadian frontiers the very troops that she had seen out to war upon us. That she was equally surprised and disappointed at this dastardly conduct on the part of Mr. SEWARD, is manifest from the way in which she treated it. One of her leading journals, acting as the mouthpiece of the whole nation from the Queen down, thus spoke of it:

> "He (Capt. Wilkes) is, unfortunately but too faithful a type of the people in whose foul mission he is engaged. He is an ideal Yankee—swagger and ferocity built up on a foundation of vulgarity and cowardice—these are his characteristics, and these are the two most prominent marks by which his countrymen, generally speaking, are known all over the world. They will be weak, to triumph over the helpless, to trample on every law of country and custom, wilfully to violate all the ties that have saved humanity from time to time, *to defy as long as danger does not appear, and to crow over a real prisoner thereby*. In many of these respects—these are the virtues of the race which inhabits the United States, and the leader of civilization and the prophet of human progress in these latter days, by Capt. WILKES in the Yankee breed be judged."

This was the spirit in which Mr. SEWARD cowardly cringing was met. And it was little wonder that Capt. WILKES was characterized it as sneaking aside and running away they did not miscall it. But it was a most unfortunate thing for us. It led the British Government and the British people to believe that if we were too cowardly to resent such an insult, there could be nothing that we would not be too cowardly to resent. It was just this that emboldened them to build and equip, and man the Alabama, and other piratical vessels to prey upon our commerce, and with a pretty evident leaning towards the rebels, the case of these vessels has, we suppose, never been better stated than by Professor CAIRNES, one of the most learned, clear headed and upright men that Great Britain has produced in modern times.

"During a great civil strife between two branches of a kindred nation," says Professor CAIRNES, "questions of the cause at issue we, for the moment, forbear to enter—in which strife we profess to observe a strict neutrality, three formidable vessels, in defiance of our authority, and in disregard, at all events, with the spirit of international law, have issued from our ports. Two vessels, built in English dock yards, equipped and armed by English artisans, paid for by a loan raised in the English money market, and manned by English sailors—an English navy in all but the name—now ravage the ocean, burning, sinking and burning the property of their adversaries, and that, too, under circumstances, for one, the English Government by simply asserting an unquestionable right, has it in its power, if not at once to arrest their career, at all events greatly to curtail their capacity for mischief, but which assertion of its rights it persistently shuns. When with this omission are coupled the facts that a portion of the English people had openly proclaimed its sympathy with the cause of depredators, and that English shipping is largely engaged in carrying its comparative immunity from the risks incurred by their belligerent character, it is, to say the least, a painful subject—the obtuse which in the English Parliament greeted the announcement made by the principal volunteer of the law, of the magnitude of the depredations. When these facts are disclosed on the impartial record of history, what will be the judgment of posterity? What will be the one that future Englishmen will read without a blush?"

Another learned writer says:

> "Nothing may be considered established in international law, it is that property captured at sea remains in abeyance until condemnation by a competent court, which must be held in the country of the captor. But the rebels never had any prize court, and they never pretended to have. The rebel captor vessels and her prizes are simply appropriated by force. This was not once, but always, and continued for long periods. It was in other words, "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." It was a defiance of one of the most sacred laws of war, by a belligerent seeking to establish a state of anarchy upon the ruins of free government and England, to whose ports the ships had been built, armed and equipped, and who, as masters of the seas, might be supposed particularly bound to prevent the prostitution of international law to lawless piracy, did not interpose a finger, shudder, and of course did not protest."

Not only did she not protest against the piracies of these vessels built in her dockyards, equipped and armed by her artisans, paid for by a loan raised in her money market, manned by her sailors—vessels that were her navy in everything but the name and flag; but she opened her ports to them, protected them under the guns of her forts, furnished them with coal and provisions and munitions of war, supplied them with everything they needed to enable them to play the part of pirates against us with fatal effect. Whenever news of any of our vessels being captured and burned by them, reached the British shores, it was the cause of general rejoicing throughout the Kingdom, and of vociferous cheers in Parliament, and when one of them was sunk by one of our war-ships, a British vessel was close by to receive the pirate officers and crew on board and save them from capture.

This is a small part of our case against Great Britain. And now how does it look along side of the affair of the Trent? If that affair was sufficient to justify England in refusing everything but an unconditional compliance with her demands in seven days or war, would not our case justify us if we had assumed much higher ground? But we did not do so. On the contrary, we have been negotiating about it for years, and that under a continual stream of scurrility and abuse on the part of the English press. And now, since Mr. SUMNER has coolly, dispassionately, calmly, fairly stated our case, and set forth what our rights are, a stream of billingsgate has been turned upon him as well as upon us by everything English that is rarely equalled and could not be surpassed.

Under these circumstances what ought we do? Ought we, in the language of the leading English journals already quoted, to "sneak aside and run away" under the influence of British bullying and threats? Can we in the face of the world, afford to do so? Is national honor, national character, nothing to us? Are we prepared to confess ourselves to be what England has publicly pronounced us, a nation of ferocious swaggerers, built up on a foundation of vulgarity and cowardice? We could expect nothing better from Mr. SEWARD while he controlled our foreign relations than a cowardly submission to such indignities. Are we to have nothing better from General GRANT? Is the chivalrous, dauntless soldier to turn out a cowardly, craven diplomat? Hesaved the nation from destruction by the rebel slaveholders; is he going to allow it to be overwhelmed with disgrace by Great Britain? His course is plain. It has been marked out for him by Great Britain herself. It is full payment by Great Britain for the depredations of the vessels she sent out in aid of the rebels, and an unconditional apology for her repeated insults of our nation's honor; and that in a given number of days, or absolute non-intercourse for a time, and, if that proves ineffectual, war. For what England did in setting the example she had no cause. It was a mere gratuitous insult on her part. But the case is different with us. England has heaped on us injury upon injury, insult upon insult, and it is time we should let her know, and that in the most emphatic manner, that the game has been played out, that now she must make full and complete reparation both for the injuries and the insults we have suffered at her hands, and that hereafter she must treat us both in her words and her actions with all the fairness, candor, courtesy and respect which one nation owes to another.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The British postoffice has completed arrangements for the purchase of the lines of telegraph in the United Kingdom, under provisions of the late act of Parliament. The measure promises to work satisfactorily.

The Bank of England stands in three parts, and covers nearly four acres. The quantity of gold in its vaults on the 1st day of January, 1869, uncoined, is returned at £8,760,307 7s 5d. There was no silver in its vaults on the 1st day of January, 1869, uncoined. The banks and its premises are assessed to the poor-rate in the sum of £37,540.

When the Paris and Constantinople Railroad is completed—which will be in about five years—the passage between the two great cities may be made in less than three and a half days' time—sixty-nine hours it is said. In a straight line these cities are about 1,400 miles apart, but the road will doubtless be 2,000 miles long; if so, then it would require an average speed, day and night, of about thirty miles an hour, including all stops, to make this distance in the time prescribed.

The next grand useful and convenient innovation to be introduced in New York will be the introduction of the Hansom-cab for city use. The company have contracted for 2,000 of them. How many are intended for Gotham we have not learned. It will no doubt prove a successful enterprise. Hacks are an unmitigated nuisance, and the street cars are old fogy—too slow, too crowded and too few.

It is reported in New York that enlistments and shipments of arms and ammunition are rapidly going forward here for the Turkish Government. Colonel Rassan Bey, a high public functionary of the Porte, it is said, is superintending the shipment of 20,000 stand of arms, recently purchased from the United States Government. A number of ocean steamers have also been purchased, it is said, for the same destination and use.

THE GOOD WORK.

Retrenchment and Reform---The People Moving.

Father Abraham, of Lancaster, says that Allegheny county has fired the first gun at the corruptionists, and with success, and calls upon all the other Republican counties in the State to "follow the glorious example of Allegheny and repudiate the unworthy public servants, and then we shall have a glorious victory to crown our efforts in the coming campaign." It says of our late member, Hon. George Wilson: "Mr. Wilson's difficulty is that while he is a good citizen and an honest man in private, he was deplorably wanting in moral back-bone at Harrisburg. He was unquestionably a victim to the machinations of bad men who swarm about the state capital during the session, for we had always heard him spoken of as a high-toned gentleman, and an able man, and his course in the House last winter was the cause of special wonder to all who knew him."

The Harrisburgh correspondent of the Blair county *Register* says: "So far the Republican party are making a new deal. Allegheny has spoken, and in tones, too, that cannot be misunderstood. Out of six members, but two will be returned. Why make yearlings of four? Why depart from the old rule, of giving members from two to five years? Because the people were found to be untrue to the party and its principles. Why refuse George Wilson, the member who held the next important position to Speaker, even a respectable complimentary vote for the Senate? There is no mistaking the reason. Allegheny county has not 'gone back' on the party—merely on her unfaithful Representatives. The old ship has not stranded—the barnacles only have been knocked off the craft. They don't mean to jeopardize the State ticket by loading it with Representative candidates obnoxious to the masses. Allegheny does not stand alone in her noble work of regenerating. Lancaster, Westmoreland and Indiana, Crawford, Lawrence, Butler and Mercer—every place is the good work going on."

The Lancaster *Express*, under the caption "A Warning," says: "At the Republican County Convention of Chester county, held at West Chester on Tuesday, J. C. Keeche, and A. Darlington were nominated for Assembly. These are all new members. Though two of the last delegation had only served a single term at Harrisburg they were all thrown overboard without ceremony, solely we believe, on account of their having voted for the funding and folding swindle. The prospect is that very few of the members who supported that scandalous measure from any part of the State will have the pleasure of receiving legislative pass and mileage next winter. We have heard tell of some of those members who express regret for having been supported in the measure in question, but we apprehend their constituents will not be likely to be moved by such regret. They make an apology for their error as public as the offence, and the most unworthy assurances that it will not be repeated."

The Vote in the County Convention for Recorder.

A day or two after the meeting of the County Convention, our attention was called to the fact that there was an excess of fourteen votes, cast for the office of Recorder, over the number of delegates. The vote, as announced by the Chairman, and published in the COMMERCIAL, and other city papers, was as follows:

Hunter	125
Beckert	67
McMasters	12
Wightman	17
Snively	7
Total	228
Whole number of delegates	214
Apparent excess	14

We were yesterday shown by one of the secretaries, the original tally sheets, from which it appears that there was no excess of votes. Mr. Wightman having received but 7 votes instead of 17, and Mr. McMasters 2 votes instead of 12, thus reducing the total to 228. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the vote was announced and published as above given. The gentleman who called our attention to this matter was himself a candidate for Recorder, and took down the figures in the Convention as officially announced by the Chairman.

The Paving Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, asserting the unconstitutionality of any act which shall compel property owners to bear their frontage proportion of the expense of repaving streets which have once been paved, has caused general regret and disappointment among those of our citizens who favor progress and improvement. Under the operations of this decision, not another rod of Nicolson could be laid, except upon streets not yet paved, and we would be virtually doomed to cobble stones forever. The subject is one of great importance, and will no doubt be brought before Councils at an early day. Vigorous efforts are being made in Philadelphia to obtain a rehearing of the case upon which the decision of the majority of the Court is based, and a motion with that end in view has been entered by the court. Our Councils should instruct our City Attorney to appear at the argument of this motion, and represent the wishes of the people of Pittsburgh in the premises. The Councils of Philadelphia have already instructed their Solicitor to appear on behalf of that city.

REFERRING to the case at issue between Rev. Mr. Cheney, rector of Christ Church, Chicago, and Bishop Whitehouse, the *Republican* of that city says: "Mr. Cheney has no idea of becoming a champion solely for the display of himself in the lists, and very likely the public will hear no more of the matter in its present phase, many of the low churchmen standing in awe of heading a mob against the rubrics. But the fact remains that with many of the Church it is a case of conscience to dissent from some of the phrases that have been handed down in the rituals, if indeed some of these latter have absolutely no defenders."

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has initiated a line of railroad connections in the southern portion of Philadelphia which they contemplate extending to accommodate the commercial and manufacturing improvements in that section. That portion of the city may therefore be relied upon as safe for the permanent location of all kinds of heavy business requiring railroad or water transportation. The *Press* says that the railway convergence at west Philadelphia and the locations made by other roads leaves the whole front of the old city proper shut out entirely from the advantages of railroad trackage for freight deliveries.

REFERRING to the proposition to run ocean steamers up the Mississippi to St. Louis, the Boston *Traveller* says: "In 1865 the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company prepared to make a direct connection between Boston and St. Louis. The company went so far as to make an offer for the steamers Merrimac and Mississippi. We can see no difficulty in the way of carrying out such a scheme. The navigation of the Mississippi river is as feasible for large size steamers of deep draught as the lakes."

TWO more or less important steps towards securing to woman her rights, were taken last week. The National Typographical Union, at Albany, recognized women printers as having the same rights and privileges in the craft with themselves. And the American Institute of Homeopathy, in session in Boston, amended their Constitution so as to admit women physicians to membership.

THE Anti-Ritualistic Convention, which meets in Chicago to-morrow, will be an important gathering of men of influence in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Letters have been written by Bishops Lee, Eastburn, McIlvaine, Vail and others, supporting the venerable Liturgy of the Church and counseling moderation and firmness.

AN eastern observer traveling in the West, writes about Omaha as follows: "During the past two years Omaha has rushed forward at an almost feverish rate of activity, but since the completion of the Pacific Railroad and the consequent loss of an immense amount of trade, it has hardly held its own, and now beats with a slower pulse. When, however, the elements here steady themselves and business falls into its normal and natural channels, (and this is now rapidly coming about,) I expect to see a steady, healthy and lasting growth. Its merchants are 'standing' for a big future and are now occupying their thoughts in devising ways and means whereby to cut out Chicago from the trade west of the Missouri by underselling her."

SIX hundred thousand dollars worth of manufacturing stock has been subscribed for a cotton-mill at Columbus, Georgia, and five others are in process of erection at Savannah and other points in the State, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. One factory at Augusta has a capital of $600,000, and last year turned out nearly 6,500,000 yards of cloth. The Arkansa Cotton Factory, established in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, since the war, is now paying a net profit of 25 per cent. per annum. This income is realized on a capital of $80,000, and with a part of the machinery counted in the capital not yet at work. New Orleans is soon to have a cotton-mill with 10,000 spindles.

THE articles of the consolidation of the Lake Shore Railroad and the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Companies, under the name of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, were filed in the office of the Secretary of the State of Illinois. The general office of the consolidated company is at Cleveland, and its capital stock is $30,000,000.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.

SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.

CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.

RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.

REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.

COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned appointed by Thomas M. Marshall, A. H. Gross and A. M. Brown, Chairmen of the late County Conventions, to organize a Union Republican County Executive Committee for the ensuing year, met on Saturday, June 12th inst., at 2 o'CLOCK P. M., and appointed the gentlemen hereinafter named as said Committee:

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
A. L. PEARSON,
D. C. RIPLEY,
WILLIAM BLAKELY,
JAMES W. MURRAY,
JOSIAH COHEN,

R. W. MACKEY, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. S. Purviance, Esq., Chairman.
George W. Coffin,
Charles Evans,
Jos. Dautt,
E. M. Coates,
John T. Brown, Third ward,
J. A. Taylor,
John Eldred, Esq.,
David McCutcheon, Birmingham,
Capt. Denny O'Neill,
R. E. Smythe,
H. H. McCormick, Esq.,
I. E. Millikon,
Col. John H. Stewart,
Wm. B. Hays, Jr.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities.

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 14, 1869.

Currency at many of the banking houses as well as the banks, is reported quite scarce, and there was considerable checking to-day on New York to supply the want. There is really no scarcity of money in our market for legitimate purposes, but there is some hesitancy on the part of discount houses to let out large amounts. As the usual time approaches for quarterly statements the banks may be called upon any day to "show their hand," and it becomes them to live up to the requirements of the law.

—In the New York money market there has been a slight relaxation of the stringency of the last three days. The demand from brokers, however, continues very active, and a good deal of business has been done in gold lately. Nothing is yet known definitely as to the Secretary's purpose respecting continuing the sales of gold at $2,000,000 per week; but it is deemed very probable that he may not yet reduce them to $1,000,000, a measure which would at once restore confidence to the money market.

—Government bonds are firm, but the market is quiet. The improvement in London both in consols and 5-20s is not yet effective as an evidence that the Paris troubles are over, and with the bank rate reduced to 4 per cent. we cannot but look for a steady improvement in 5-20s both in London and in Frankfort.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	121¾	121¾	121¾
1862 5-20's	122	122¼	122¼
1864 5-20's	117	117¼	117
1865 5-20's, old	119	119¼	119
1865 5-20's, new	119	119¼	119
1867 5-20's	119¼	119½	119½
1868	119¼	119½	119½
10-40's	108½	109¼	109
Gold	139½	139½	139½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	June 12	June 14.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	139¾	139¾		
U. S. bonds, 1881	122	122¼	¼	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	122	122¼	¼	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	117	117¼	¼	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, 1st	119	119		
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, 1865	119	119¼	¼	
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, 67-1196	119	119¼	¼	
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, 68-1196	119¼	119½	¼	
U. S. B. 10-40's	108½	109¼	¾	

The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 o'clock.	11 o'clock.	12 to 1 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
June 14, 1869.				
New York Central	192¼	193¼	193½	193¼
Hudson River		146	146¼	146
Harlem		130½	130½	130½
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Michigan Central	136	135¾	135¾	135¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	142¾	142¾	142	142
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97¾	97	96½	96½
Fort Wayne	156	157	156½	156½
Chicago and Northwestern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do preferred	94	94	94	94
Cleveland and Toledo				
Rock Island	120	119½	120	119¾
Toledo and Wabash		73¾	72¾	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.		90	90	
Chicago and Alton		156		
St. Paul		79¾	78¾	78¾
St. Paul, preferred		86¾	87¾	85¾
Ohio and Mississippi		30¾	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail		90¾	92¾	93
Western Union Telegraph		40¾		40¾
Adams Express		60¼	59½	59¾
Merchants' Union Express		49¾	49¾	49¾
American M. U. Express		49¾	50	48
Wells, Fargo Express		49¾	49¾	49¾
United States Express		49¾	49¾	49¾
Gold	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾

*Ex dividend.

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	191¾	192¾		1¼
Hudson River	145¾	146	¼	
Harlem	130	130½	½	
Reading	97¾	97¾		
Mich. Central	136¾	136		¾
Mich Southern	90¾	90¾		
Illinois Central	142	142		
Cleve. and Pitts	98	96½		1½
Fort Wayne	156½	156½		
Chicago and North.	96	96¾	¾	
do preferred	102	94¼		¾
Cleve and Toledo				
Rock Island	120	119¾		¼
Tol. and Wabash	72	73	1	
do preferred	89½	90	½	
Chicago and Alton	156½	156		½
St. Paul	78¾	78¾		
do preferred	86¾	85¾		1
Ohio and Miss	30¾	30¾		
Pacific Mail	93¼	94	¾	
Western U. Tel	40¾	40¾		
Adams Express	59¾	59¾		
Merch U. Ex	49¾	49¾		
American M. U. Ex	49	49		
Wells, Fargo & Co	49¾	49¾		
United States Ex	49¾	49¾		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular Brokers' Boards on the same terms as the New York Brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, June 14, 1869.

There was only a moderate trade doing today in our general markets, and but little change to note in prices.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull and prices nominally for common to good $3 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl, and for extra in a retail way $6@$8 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Selling at retail at 80c@$1 00 ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at prices ranging from $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Choice table butter is in demand and higher. The latest sale of roll, sold at 36@37c ₱ ℔. Common qualities dull and nominal.

EGGS—Prices lower, with sales of choice at 20c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm. We quote shoulders at 14½c; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18@19c; canvassed hams 20@21c; plain hams 17½c; canvassed dried beef 21½c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20½c. Pieces 19½@19½c; lard in tierces 20½@22½c, and lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $32 50.

CHEESE—We quote Cheshire 19@20c; Ohio Factory 19@19½c, and New York Goshen at 21½@22c ₱ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull; sales of peaches at 13@15c for quarters; 18@19c for mixed, and 17@18c for halves. Dried apples are scarce and in demand at 13½@15c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Shaler Mill prices are: ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10, for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00; for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—No demand for clover or timothy seed, and prices nominal. Flaxseed is in light supply and may be quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Market dull and prices entirely nominal—hardly quotable. Nominally, we quote from store Peachblows at 40@45c, and from depot at 35@40c ₱ bushel in bulk. New Norfolk potatoes sell at 3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $5 75@5 90, as to size of packages.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—Market quiet, with a fair demand, but prices seem to be gradually declining. We quote from store nominally good in bbls at $5 50@6 50; choice to fancy in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $7@9. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels ₱ 90, and in sacks ₱ 75 double extra, select amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $6 70. The city Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, in sacks, $7 75 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; graham flour, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 75@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 00@6 75 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—Market dull and drooping. Red winter wheat in the week at 1 20 ₱ bushel for choice. Oats from first hands may be quoted at 60@65c, and from store at 65@66c. On the track car corn sells at 79@79½c, as to quality, and from store at 77@80c. Rye is dull and weak at $1 10@1 15 for No. 1 prime. Barley dull and nominally about $1 50 for choice No. 1 spring.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95@98; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 15, 1869.

The oil market yesterday was very quiet and but few transactions reported. Crude seems a little easier compared with the prices of Saturday. In refined there seems a firmer feeling, with a quiet market. The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls June at 14¼c
1,000 bbls July at 15½
1,000 bbls July F O B cars Venango City at $5 75

REFINED OIL.

3,000 bbls, "a line," 500 each, July to December 33c
3,000 bbls, "a line," 500 each, July to December 33½
6,000 bbls, "a line," 1,000 each, July to December 33c

Offers of 33½c were made in the afternoon for lines July to December; 33c for August and September; also 32½c for July; 32c for August; and 33½c for September together.

DISPATCHES.

The following dispatches were received.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TARR FARM, June 14, 3 P. M.—Market active sales at $5 15.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 6 P. M.—The market closes quiet and strong, with more inquiry for lines: June 31½@31¾c, July 32@32c. Lines forward—July, 32@33c. Crude 16c; nominal, bulk; sales 1,000 bbls each, July to September, 29c; 1,000 bbls each, July to December, 33c; 500 bbls, July, 32½c; 500 bbls July, 32½c; 1,000 bbls June, 31½c; 500 bbls June, 31½c.

OIL CITY, PA., June 14.—Market quiet but firm. Buyers at 48½; sellers scarce.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., June 14.—Market quiet; refining nominal. Refiner is asking 20 for bulk and $5 25 for barreled.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 14, 3:30 P. M.—Market weaker. Sales at $4 60; $4 50 offered.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Antwerp 46¾ francs; Liverpool unchanged. In New York crude 46c; and refined 31½c; market unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Market strong and feverish; June 31½@31½c; July 32c bid; August to September 33c bid. More buyers than sellers. Nothing doing yet. Crude later.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Brilliant Oil Works..2 bbls | Fleming Bros.....1,040
Waring & King.....320 | Livingston Bros.....960
Ralston & Waring.....48 | Commercial Works.....420

Total.....2,470

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 60 bbls *ref* to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 206 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....266 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western Penna. R. R.

Meintz, Hepler & Co, 323 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

BOSTON.

The market for both crude and refined oil has been very unsettled of late, with sharp fluctuations in prices, says the *Bulletin* of Saturday last. During the past week there has been a heavy speculative movement in crude, based upon an alleged falling off in the production, and prices advanced from $2 90@$3 00 ₱ bbl. But legitimate buyers having supplied themselves and retired from the market, a reaction has set in, and prices to-day are again tending down at the close, with a very limited business. The export trade is fair for the season, and shipments thus far, since January 1, are some 2,000,000 gallons in excess of the corresponding period last year.

In this market crude is nominal at 18½@19c gallon in bulk, and refined in bbls. Refined is unsettled, with sales at 32c@32½c ₱ gallon for standard white; 30c@30½c for export, and 33½c for choice, and 33½c for September together.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, MONDAY EVENING, June 14, 1869.

We recapitulate the sales of hogs at these yards for the past week, owing to a mistake in the headings as published in our issue of Monday. The sales were as follows:

Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, I. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	59	12,230	9.15
Holmes, I. & G.	Jay & Bro.	87	18,150	9.10
Holmes, I. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	103	17,670	9.00
Holmes, I. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	84	15,750	9.00
Holmes, I. & G.	Yeetter & B.	104	20,400	8.75
Holmes, I. & G.	Yeetter & B.	75	14,250	8.75
Holmes, I. & G.	Pancoast	73	2,920	4.50
Holmes, I. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	94	19,270	8.50
Holmes, I. & G.	H G Imhoff	49	10,110	9.25
Holmes, I. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	6	1,200	9.00
Holmes, I. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	124	22,610	8.87
Holmes, I. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	44	8,800	9.00
Holmes, I. & G.	W Hedges	6	900	8.50
Holmes, I. & G.	A Watson	100	20,100	9.00
Holmes, I. & G.	Yeetter & B.	105	21,420	9.50

Sold by. For whom sold. No. Weight. Price.

Hedges & T.	Jos Mulhall	441	82,360	$9 00
Hedges & T.	Jos Mulhall	13	2,105	8 50
Hedges & T.	Irwin & Berdine	12	2,400	9 00
Hedges & T.	J B Hunter & Co.	225	42,195	8 50
Hedges & T.	Irwin & Berdine	45	8,550	9 00
Orr & Williams.	White & M	93	20,270	9 87
Orr & Williams.	McKee & Co	80	19,190	9 40
Orr & Williams.	McKee & Co	80	19,190	9 40
Orr & Williams.	J Sellyn	56	11,760	9 00
Orr & Williams.	John Robes	58	13,470	8 50
Orr & Williams.	John Dickson	41	7,749	9 00
Orr & Williams.	John Dickson	7	1,330	9 00
Orr & Williams.	Irwin & Berdine	52	9,880	9 00
Orr & Williams.	H Thompson	59	12,330	9 15

Sold by. From whom sold. No. Weight. Price.

Gilchrist & Co.	C Bargeoll	50	11,450	9 2
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, I. & Co.	39	8,580	9 10
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, I. & Co.	59	12,390	9 1
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, I. & Co.	52	11,180	9 10
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, I. & Co.	12	2,280	9 10
Gilchrist & Co.	Smith & Rice	112	25,760	9 2
Gilchrist & Co.	Smith & Rice	112	25,760	9 2
Gilchrist & Co.	Hedges & T.	444	120,000	9 0
Gilchrist & Co.	W Hedges	91	19,110	9 0
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, I. & Co.	91	18,850	8 7
Gilchrist & Co.	W Hedges	91	19,110	9 0
Gilchrist & Co.	W M Tiden	173	43,480	9 0
Gilchrist & Co.	Orr & Williams	41	8,610	9 0
Gilchrist & Co.	Orr & Williams	41	7,749	8 7
Gilchrist & Co.	W Mountz	47	10,340	9 0
Gilchrist & Co.	Gregg & J	23	4,850	8 7
Gilchrist & Co.	W Allerton	94	21,620	9 2
Gilchrist & Co.	J K Bailey	40	8,400	9 0
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, I. & Co.	112	25,760	9 2
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, I. & Co.	65	12,740	8 8
Gilchrist & Co.	J Gray	58	12,760	9 0
Gilchrist & Co.	W Hedges	51	10,950	10 0
Yeetter & B.	H Jones	40	7,760	9 1
W Hedges.	H Jones	40	9,050	9 0
W Hedges.	H Sprouse	44	9,900	9 0
W Hedges.	W Hamilton	143	31,460	9 0
W Hedges.	W Hamilton	143	31,460	9 0
W Hedges.	John McKee	60	12,760	9 0
W Hedges.	Hedges & T.	98	21,560	9 0
W Hedges.	Hedges & T.	98	21,560	9 0
W Hedges.	Yeetter & B.	92	20,240	9 0
W Hedges.	Holmes, I. & Co.	109	23,980	9 0
W Hedges.	Holmes, I. & Co.	7	1,540	9 0
Yeetter & B.	M G & Co.	92	16,100	9 0
Yeetter & B.	Geo Ross	126	27,720	9 0
Yeetter & B.	Haslet	67	12,060	9 0
Yeetter & B.	Haslet	67	12,060	9 0
Yeetter & B.	T B Jones	108	21,760	9 1
Yeetter & B.	T B Jones	108	21,760	9 1
Yeetter & B.	W Hedges	81	21,510	9 1
Yeetter & B.	Holmes, I. & Co.	103	20,600	9 1
Yeetter & B.	T Calhoun	86	20,120	9 1
Imhoff & Co.	Hammer & Co.	94	20,210	9 2
Imhoff & Co.	S W Allerton	179	44,220	9 2
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	41	8,610	9 0
Imhoff & Co.	W Hedges	315	67,560	9 2
Imhoff & Co.	W Hedges	315	67,560	9 2
Imhoff & Co.	J Yeetter	38	8,170	9 2
Imhoff & Co.	Wolf	54	7,241	9 0
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, I. & Co.	55	11,550	9 2
Imhoff & Co.	Gerrard Bros.	116	27,260	9 4
Imhoff & Co.	Messenger, Gilco	90	21,510	10 0
Imhoff & Co.	A Anderson	90	18,540	9 7

☞ 2 00 off on this lot of 49 head.
☞ 2 00 off on this lot of 6 head.

Sales of Pig Iron.

We have copied, says the Portsmouth *Tribune*, from the books of the Collector, the sales of pig iron for the year ending April 30th last, as returned by the respective manufacturers in the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Scioto, Jackson, Lawrence and Vinton. It will be seen that the pig iron product of this district amounts to over *two millions of dollars yearly:*

RECAPITULATION.

Lawrence	$830,444
Jackson	811,715
Scioto	222,852
Vinton	375,366
Grand total	$2,240,359

Ironton Journal.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending June 10.]

Georges Codfish—In good receipt; prices of cured have slightly declined. We quote last sales at $7 12 ₱ qtl. Mackerel—Southern in light receipt; prices unchanged. Medium to fat $9 25@$10 00, now held at $10@12. Fresh Halibut —Market well stocked; sales at 9½@10c ₱ ℔. Smoked Halibut 12½c ₱ ℔. Oil—Cod 90@95c ₱ gal. —*Cape Ann Adv.*

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil.

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at all temperatures. Special Oil for ironsmiths' use or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine & Machine Shop,

Will cut Screws,

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Paraffine Oil, Water White [Head-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Dissolving & Finishing Oil, Paraffine, Harness Oil.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, and a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during intense cold. The Railroad Oils are unequaled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET, Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

E. E. WARING, Pittsburgh. KERR B. KIRK, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARLES B. EBBERT.

A Bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, has applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act. A Court of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear at the ... 16TH DAY OF JUNE, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if they think proper, why said Bankrupt should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

tu

A NEW SENSATION.

AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH

Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRADE MARK

Dithridge's

FIRE-PROOF

LAMP

CHIMNEYS.

To

Iron and Steel Manufacturers.

A party with a number of years experience with the Iron Business in Boston, and a large acquaintance with the Trade and Manufacturers of New England, is about starting in business in Boston, would like the Agency of some Pennsylvania Iron and Steel. Address Box 958, Boston Postoffice, Massachusetts.

WANTED,

AGENTS! CALL TO-DAY.

20 PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Inquire at

INVENTORS' BUREAU AND PATENT OFFICE No. 104 Fourth avenue.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 139¾.

NEW YORK, June 14—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was somewhat unsettled during the day, being alternately active and easy. There is, however, an increasing disposition among bank officials to contract and prepare for a call from the Comptroller of the Currency, which may come at any moment. Business on call ranged from 7 ₱ cent. currency to gold interest up to 2 ₱ cent.; after that money was loaned at gold interest. This exception at transactions at 1-16@¼ per cent. Currency is still going west to move the wool clip, and heavy receipts of grain at the lake ports may stimulate this movement.

STERLING

Firm at 109½@110¼.

GOLD

Weak, with free sales by German Bankers; opened at 139¾, and closed at 139¾. Carrying rates 7@8 ₱ cent. and 1-32 ₱ cent. ₱ day. Clearances $44,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Closed steady at a fraction under the highest rates of the day: Coupons, '81, 121¾@122; '62, 122@122¼; '64, 117@117¼; '65, 119@119; new, 119@119¼; '67, 119@119¼; '68, 119¼@119½; 10-40s, 108½@109¼; Pacifics, 106½@107.

STATE BONDS

Dull. Missouris 92; old Tennessee 65¾@66; new do 63½; new North Carolinas 50¾@55¾; Virginias 60¾.

STOCKS

Unsettled but 2@3 ₱ cent. lower, the marked features being Pacific Mail, New York Central, and Northwestern. The market closes feverish and still unsettled.

BIDDING PRICES AT 1:30.

Cumberland Coal, 32; Wells Express, 51; American, 66; Adams Express, 59½; United States, 47½; Merchants' Union, 48; Quicksilver, 16¾; Canton, 64; Pacific Mail, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 40¼; Atlantic, 85; do preferred, 98; New York Central, 193½; Erie, 29¾; do preferred, 58; Hudson, 146¾; Harlem, 130½; Reading, 97¾; Terre Haute 34; do preferred, 57½; Wabash, 73½; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 119¾; Fort Wayne 156½; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾; Michigan Central, 136; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Illinois Central, 143; Pittsburgh, 95¾; Rock Island, 118½; Northwestern, 96¾; do preferred, 93¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Copper shares at Boston—Copper Falls, 8¼; Franklin 17; Hecla 67; Minnesota 13; Quincy 74.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 14, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par.

FLOUR—Market dull and nominally unchanged; sales of spring extras at $5 00@6 00, and spring super $4 00@4 25.

WHEAT—Less active but prices firmer and ½@¾c higher, closing steady at $1 11½ for No. 2 spring; sales in store at $1 14 for No. 1, and $1 11@1 11½ for No. 2; $1 09@$1 09¾ for No. 3; during the afternoon the market was firmer, with sales of No. 2 at $1 12 seller June.

CORN—Market reasonably active and a trifle stronger; sales at 70½@70¾c in the afternoon nothing was done; closing at 70½c bid.

OATS—Nominally unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 59½c, and No. 3 at 58½c.

RYE—Moderately active and steady at 95@96c for No. 1, and 86c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged at $1 40@1 44 for No. 2 in store.

PROVISIONS—Buyers and sellers apart in their views; market nominally active and steady.

MESS PORK—Quiet but firm at $26. Sweet pickled hams a shade stronger and higher; sales 500 tierces at 15½@16c. Lard quiet and steady; sales 500 tierces at 19¾c, for steamed. Bulk meats firmer; 25,000 ℔s shoulders sold at 14c; 100,000 ℔s at 14¾c; 100,000 ℔s rough sides at 16½c, buyer July.

CATTLE—In good local and shipping request, and prices irregular; $4 85@$5 50 for butcher's stock, and $5 75@$6 75 for shipping cattle.

HOGS—Firm and active at the opening, quiet and weak towards the close at $8 75@9 00 for good to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Cotton firmer; sales 3,700 bales at 29½c for middling uplands. Flour 5@10c higher; 21,062 bbls; heavy and 5c lower; sales 6,400 bbls at $4 80@5 10 for superfine State and western; $5 80@6 25 for extra State; $5 45@6 25 for extra western; $5 50@6 50 for white wheat extra; $6 75@6 85 for R. H. O; $6 50@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $6@11 for good to choice do; $7 75@8 50 for extra Genesee; $8 50@9 50 for fancy do; 22,815 bbls western at 90c@$1. Receipts wheat 124,801 bush; wheat fully 1c lower, with an active export and fair home trade demand; sales 238,000 bush at $1 16@$1 41 for No. 3 spring; $1 45@$1 46¾ for No. 2 do; $1 41 for No. 1 and 2 do mixed; $1 45@$1 46¾ for No. 1 do; $1 46@$1 47 for amber Iowa; $1 50@$1 51 for amber Michigan in store; $1 23 for common winter red western; $1 48@$1 49 for amber Chicago; $1 50@$1 51 for amber Milwaukee; $1 50@$1 51 for white Canada in store; $1 52@$1 53 for amber Canada in store. Receipts of corn 37,000 bush; corn 1c lower, and closed heavy and declining; sales 68,000 bush at 80@80½c for mixed western in store; 80½@81c for white; 81c for old mixed western; 81½@82c for white; $1 for do; 81½@82c for yellow western; 82@82½c for white Southern; 82½@83c for yellow Southern; 83@83½c for prime mess; oats dull and heavy; sales 7,000 bush at 57½@58c for Canada; 58@59c for Jersey; 59@60c for State; 59@60c for western. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy; sales 200 bbls new mess at $27 50, closing at $27 50 cash; $27 50@27 62½ for prime mess; also 250 bbls new mess, seller July, at $27 50; also 750 bbls new at $27 ₱ bbl, buyer July, seller July. Beef quiet; sales of 150 bbls at $8@10 for new plain mess. Beef hams quiet and unchanged at $29@30 ₱ bbl. Cut meats firmer; sales 170 packages at 14@15c for shoulders and 16½@16¾c for hams. Lard firm and quiet; sales 45 boxes Cumberland cut and long cut hams at 16½@16¾c. Lard firmer; sales of 400 tierces at 19½@19¾c, chiefly at 19¾@19½c for steam, and 20@20¼c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet and unchanged for Ohio. Cheese heavy at 18@20c. Freights to Liverpool active and firm. Engagements of 30,000 bushels wheat at 5d, per sail and 6d, per steam.

LATER—Flour closed heavy and declining, with a limited export demand for fresh ground low grades. Wheat a shade firmer for spring, with an active export demand at $1 42½@1 43 for No. 2, and $1 46@1 46½ for No. 1. Rye quiet and firm at 96@97c for western. Oats dull and heavy at 58@59c for western mixed. Corn quiet and heavy at 82@83c for western mixed; sales 250 bbls new mess

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE UNION DEPOT.

A Plan for Remedying Existing Defects and Dangers.

At the meeting of Councils to-day a plan will be submitted, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for remedying the existing difficulties and dangers incident to going to and coming from the several trains arriving at and departing from the Union Depot. The entire community realizes the inconveniences—not to say dangers—to which we allude, and every citizen is more or less interested in having such changes effected as shall accommodate the public and meet the requirements of the company. The plan contemplates the removal of the tracks from Liberty street, the closing up of the mouth of Washington street, and the vacation of Grant street from Seventh to Liberty. All the tracks are to be removed beyond Liberty street, in the vicinity of the Elevator, and a clear and unobstructed passage way to the depot will thus be afforded, giving, at the narrowest point, a width of thirty-three feet. This will be opposite the curve, where the track of the Fort Wayne Road sweeps into Liberty street, in approaching the Union Depot, should this plan be adopted, all tracks may be avoided, and a safe and convenient avenue of travel will at all times be open. The details of the plan will be laid before Councils this afternoon.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Action of the Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Association.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Ministerial Association, held yesterday:

Resolved, by the Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and vicinity, that we heartily indorse the action of their Honors, the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in their efforts to enforce a proper observance of the Sunday Law.

Resolved, That we most respectfully request their Honors to suppress any unlawful demonstrations that may be attempted on the coming Fourth of July.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS ON THE PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION.

At a meeting of the ministers of the Methodist Church, held in the First Church, Fifth avenue, (Rev. Alexander Clark's,) Messrs. J. D. Herr, G. G. Westfall and Dr. J. K. Rine were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the denomination upon the proposed desecration of the Lord's Day by the German population of this city. The following preamble and resolution were reported and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been announced through the public press that the different organizations of the German citizens have concluded to celebrate the anniversary of German independence upon the Lord's day; therefore,

Resolved, That we as ministers and laymen enter our solemn protest against such innovation upon the Christian rights and religious sentiments of the Sabbath observing public and earnestly request His Honor, Jared M. Bunk, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and His Honor, Simon Drum, of Allegheny, to do what they possibly can to keep sacred the Lord's day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Samuel Smith plead guilty to an indictment for larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Lafayette Graham, indicted for assault and battery, was placed on trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

In the case of the commonwealth vs. J. P. Haigh, indicted for assault and battery, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

In this case of the Commonwealth vs. John Mcowan indicted for fornication and bastardy, a *nolle pros.* was entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs same defendant indicted for adultery, a *nolle pros.* was also entered.

Thos. Parks indicted for larceny plead guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Jordan McFarland indicted for fornication and and bastardy plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

Gustain Rohback, indicted for larceny was arraigned and plead not guilty, and after the court had proceeded, withdrew the plea and plead guilty to the charge and alleged that he was drunk. Sentence deferred.

Wm. Howard, convicted on an indictment for larceny, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Western Penitentiary. It is stated by Chief of Police Hunter that the real name of the accused was James Mulligan, and that some time ago he escaped from the Penitentiary at Boston, and that a reward of five hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension.

Thomas Smith was placed on trial on an indictment for barratry, Mr. Wolfe prosecutor. The testimony of the prosecution was that defendant was in 1868 a constable in the Fourth ward, this city, and that in the month of that year defendant brought a suit to recover the fifty dollar penalty for selling liquor on Sunday. It was also alleged by the prosecutor that Smith had brought suits of a similar character against several other parties and settled them for twenty-five dollars. On trial at adjournment.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of the administrators of Wm. Snowden vs. J. Snowden & Son. This was an action on a contract to enforce the payment of the sum of $30,000, being the consideration for which the plaintiff, Albert G. Mason, on the 5th day of January, 1865, sold to the defendants his interest in the contracts made by Snowden & Mason with the Navy Department for the construction of iron-clad gunboats and steamers, built in this city during the years 1862-63 and '64, together with his interests in the yard, shop, tools, fixtures, etc., of the late firm of Snowdens & Mason. On trial at adjournment.

THE TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list of the Court of Common Pleas for to-day:

No. 72. Kirk vs. Snowden & Son.
No. 92. Heinel vs. Mischell.
No. 93. Mellon Bros. vs. Scoundield.
No. 94. Hirshbanger vs. Menninger.
No. 96. Anderson vs. Alpert, et al. & Co.
No. 97. Hartman & Lare vs. Pfunk.
No. 98. Noll vs Waldschmidt.
No. 103. Ferguson vs. McNish et al.
No. 104. Rohe vs. Rothschildt.
No. 105. Owens vs. Robb & Herron.
No. 1. Roberts vs. Mellon & Son.
No. 17. McClinton vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Co.

The Pic-Nic on Saturday.

Our item yesterday in reference to the disgraceful scenes at the pic-nic of the Clipper Boat Club, at Glenwood grove, on Saturday last, were in the main correct, but in justice to the managers of the pic-nic, who called upon us yesterday, we will state that there was the very best of order maintained until after the three o'clock train on the Connellsville Railroad arrived at the grove. This train took out a large crowd of roughs from the city, principally from Pipetown, we are informed, who had secreted bottles of whisky with them, and they inaugurated and kept up the disturbance. Resistance on the part of the managers would have been useless, as the roughs would have overpowered them and carried their points at the risk of bloodshed. Were their names known informations would be made against them, but as it is they go unpunished. Our information was also incorrect in reference to the women being drunk. The pic-nic of this club have heretofore been of a very quiet and orderly character, and in justice to the managers we state the facts.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING AFFAIR AT EAST LIBERTY.—We mentioned in yesterday's issue that a rumor was current to the effect that while two young men were shooting at a mark in East Liberty, Saturday, one of them had accidentally shot and killed another. The facts are these: A lad named Heintz, whilst observing some pistol target shooting at East Liberty on that day, was accidentally shot in the back part of the head by a pistol in the hands of a son of Rev. Mr. McClintock, of East Liberty. Young Heintz was at first thought to be fatally injured, but yesterday morning his condition was much improved, and his recovery is looked for.

LARGE STONES.—The large stones now dressing on Smithfield street for the new City Hall building, contain many cubic feet, and weigh to the cubic foot one hundred and forty pounds. They are furnished by the Harrison Brothers, and are brought from near the mouth of Catfish on the Allegheny river, some sixty miles from this city. They are called the "Marion stone," and are said to be superior to any ever brought to this city. Larger stones than these will be delivered in a few days. The High School Building Committee have resolved to use the same kind of stones in the new High School building.

ALMOST DROWNED.—Mr. James Lyon, of the firm of Kirkpatrick & Lyon, drove his buggy into the Allegheny river, a short distance above the St. Clair street bridge, yesterday morning, for the purpose of washing off the wheels. The horse got beyond his depth, and began to flounder, upsetting the vehicle and throwing Mr. Lyon into the water. He clung to the buggy, however, until rescued by Messrs. F. A. Bates, Mr. Fisher, Mr. McIlwaine and others, who, perceiving his critical situation, manned a skiff, rowed to the spot and threw him a rope. The horse and buggy were also taken out without serious injury.

THE LAST INSANE MAN.—R. H. Davis, Esq., yesterday removed Louis Houser, the insane man arrested on Saturday last, from the lock-up to the County Home. House talked considerable yesterday, and during the remarks, informed Captain Graham that he was a son of the Houser who was hanged at Ebensburg some two years since. He also stated that after the execution of his father his mother went crazy, and his mind also became deranged in time, and latterly he became insane. He may with proper treatment recover.

COMMON CASES.—There were ten common cases at the Allegheny Mayor's office Saturday morning. Three men and three women were arrested Saturday night for keeping a disorderly house on Second alley, Third ward, Allegheny. The men paid ten dollars fine each, and the women in default of the whereof had to pay their fines, were committed to jail for twenty days each.

FIGHT IN A STREET CAR.—Saturday night a fight occurred in a car on the Citizens' Passenger Railway among a party of roughs, who refused to pay their fare when the conductor came round. The roughs were ejected from the car when they immediately began an attack on the car, and a large stone was hurled through one of the windows. The parties are known and will likely be arrested.

FOOT SMASHED.—A man named McLaughlin in endeavoring to get upon a coal train on the Connellsville Railroad, while in motion, near Shaner's Station, missed his step and the wheels of one of the cars passed over his right foot, smashing and cutting off a portion of it. The accident occurred on Friday.

MORE POLICE.—The Lawrenceville people are preparing a petition to be presented to the Police Committee and Councils for additional police in that district. They are pretty well supplied at present, and the Police Committee cannot furnish any more, as the appropriation will not hold out in case the force is increased.

WAIVED A FURTHER HEARING.—H. C. Ageman, charged with larceny, on oath of Mr. Buckley of the Cottage saloon on Fifth avenue, was before Mayor Brush on Saturday last for a further hearing. He waived that formality, however, and gave bail to answer at court.

PERSONAL.—Miss Augusta L. Dargon, who has been spending a few weeks in New Brighton, arrived in the city yesterday. She expects to leave in a few days for New York.

POLICE PICNIC.—It is stated that the members of the Mayor's police force will give a grand picnic some time the latter part of July.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Sulvely, Esq., Recorder, on Monday, June 14th, 1869:

Rt. Rev. M. Domenec to Catharine Galvin, August 26, 1868; lot in Lower St. Clair township, 20 by 194 feet..... $400

Philip Weisenberg to Thomas Herron, November 30, 1867; lot in Lawrenceville, laid out by the Franciscus Association, 20 by 93 feet..... 500

Henry Herron et ux. to Michael Herron, February 1, 1869; same lot..... 500

Benjamin Miller et ux. to Sampson R. Aiter, September 28, 1867; lot in Fawn township, containing 100 acres..... 6,000

Joseph Woodrow et ux. to Sampson R. Aiter, June 19, 1867; coal underlying a lot in Fawn township..... 138

Ezekiel Miller to trustees of the M. E. Church, Millerstown, July 20, 1868; lot in Fawn township, for a cemetery..... 100

Adam Walter et ux. to Sampson R. Walter et al., October 9, 1868; lot in Indiana township..... nom'l

John Murdoch, Jr., to Mrs. Ellen R. M. Watson, June 10, 1869; lot in the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 50 by 108 feet..... nom'l

Elizabeth F. Denny to Mary Adamy, April 20, 1869; lot in Union township, Allegheny county, 22 by 25 feet..... 300

Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, to Geo. Hoen, lot on the continuation of Smallman street, Lawrenceville; also lot adjoining, 20 by 75 feet..... 2,810

William and John Clark to James Byrne, guardian, April 8, 1869; lot on Bingham street, Lawrenceville, 70 by 100 feet..... 2,700

Henry Logan to Virginia Coster, May 17, 1869; half interest in a lot on Union alley, Birmingham, 24 by 63 feet. 400

Rt. Rev. Domenec to James L. Galvin, August 26, 1868; lot in St. Clair township, 80 by 170 feet; also lot on Lincoln avenue, Andrew Finney et ux. to Moses McGowan, December 22, 1868; lot in Mifflin township, containing twenty-one acres 1,200

Andrew Gourley et ux. to Mary W. Moore, March 18, 1869; lot in Snowden's plan, Lawrenceville, 40 by 127 feet, with buildings..... 6,000

George Goldbach to Weigand Bitner, May 15, 1869; lots Nos. 8 and 9 in Phillips's Plan, Mount Oliver..... 600

Levi Good to Isaac Good, December 17, 1868; lot No. 8 in Baum's plan, Twentieth ward..... 50

Isaac Good et ux. to Wm. J. Donahue, June 14th, 1869; lots Nos. 7 and 8 in Baum's plan, with buildings..... 1,775

Louis Unverzat et ux. to John Lahr, April 1st, 1869; lot in the borough of Millvale, 16 by 86 feet, with buildings..... 1,200

Wm. Stone et ux. to John Luffe, October 23, 1867; lot in Mifflin township..... 470

N. J. Radcliff to Robert Barnett, Nov. 4, 1868; lot in Pitt township, containing two acres and forty perches..... 2,600

MORTGAGES.

The same day fifteen mortgages were filed of record.

Eminently Creditable.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The examinations conducted on Thursday and Friday of last week in Prof. Bingham's Young Ladies Seminary, Diamond street, above Grant, were thorough tests of scholarship in the studies pursued. We have not been privileged to witness a more interesting and intelligent showing of systematic education. The young ladies seemed to be as ready for unprinted questions as for the formulas of text books. The course of study adopted by Prof. Bingham, and carried out by his assistant teachers faithfully in every particular, makes *thinkers* of the pupils. It prepares the mind for practical turns in every direction. It excites ambition, tests individuality, makes the classes vigilant and emulous for good. The specimens of essay writing, reading, printing, and drawing were indeed admirable.

We are glad to make record of such a commendable institution of learning in our city. It is a public honor, not merely a private enterprise, and deserves the attention of all who have daughters to educate.

A. C.

COMMITTED FOR ROBBERY.—On last Tuesday night a drunken man who had laid down near the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad depot, on Ross street, was robbed of $7 25 and then no robbed him of a watch and chain and a pocket book containing all the money he had in his possession. One of the suspected robbers, John Trogan by name, was arrested by Chief Hague on Saturday last and lodged in *jail for a hearing*. The other defendant has not been arrested.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a fashionable audience present at the Academy of Music last evening to witness the "Minnehaha," and the acting of Miss Hosmer was highly commended by all present. This evening Miss Hosmer will appear as Camille, and in this character should be greeted by the large audience of which she is so eminently deserving.

OPERA HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Conkling, the popular Treasurer, will receive a benefit, and should be greeted with a full house.

OLD THEATER.—The benefit of Miss Lucy Clifton last evening was a most successful one, and this deserving actress received a substantial testimonial of the regard of her Pittsburgh friends. An unusually attractive programme is presented for to-night.

Police Intelligence.

SATURDAY, June 12, 1869.

[Before Alderman Cartwright, of the Nineteenth ward.]

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Wm. Johnson was before Alderman Cartwright on a charge of burglary, preferred by Mrs. Sweeney. It seems that Johnson was at Mrs. Sweeney's house during her absence and asked her little girl for a piece of bread. It was given him, and he went to a coal shed in the yard and eat it. The little girl in the meantime locked the door and went to play in the front of the yard. Johnson, after eating the bread, went into the house by the back door and in a few minutes opened the front door and ran out. When Mrs. Sweeney came she discovered that ten dollars had been stolen from a box in the house, and suspecting Johnson for having taken it, had him arrested. After a hearing he was committed to jail in default of bail for trial.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

George Regans, colored, agreed to whitewash fences, &c., for Frank Ardary, for the sum of $30. He worked awhile and received in installments the sum of $23, although the work was not yet half done. Suddenly he announced his intention of abandoning the work, and, as if determined to do so, removed his brushes, buckets, &c., to another locality. Endeavors were made to get him to finish the job, but without success, and an information was accordingly lodged against him for obtaining money under false pretences. He was held to answer.

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Alphonse Rahe and R. B. Cunningham were arrested and held to bail for a further hearing, on a charge of assault and battery on the person of Heinrich Heinrich, gardener for Mr. Joseph Hill, on Highland avenue. It seems that the young men were breaking the limbs of some cherry trees in Mr. Hill's place, when the gardener interfered and caught Cunningham. Rahe made an effort to release his friend, and in so doing used a club in beating the gardener.

MONDAY, June 14, 1869.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Kate Boyce appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and brought two suits for selling liquor on Sunday, against Mr. Murray. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

ABUSED HIS DAUGHTER.

Charles Lenkhardt complained to Alderman Taylor yesterday that Anna Blackford had committed an assault and battery upon his daughter Emma, aged four years, by striking her with a water bucket. A warrant was issued.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

The same magistrate committed Mary McGuire to jail for a hearing, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Bridget Nicholson. The deponent alleged that Mrs. McGuire threw a bucket of water upon the ground, and, blasee, Carr, McCandless & Co., Wood street, and Capt. Wm. Ward, 118 Grant street, on easy terms, who is duly authorized to sell the same. Call and see the property. It is handsome, and will be sold at a bargain.

R. R. McQUISTION.

Coulterville, May 25, 1869.

VALUABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned, a Trustee in the partition of the Real Estate of AGNES KNOX, deceased, by order of the District Court of Allegheny County, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., that very Valuable Property on Fifth avenue, city of Pittsburgh, consisting of TWO LOTS. First—A lot fronting on Market 30 feet and extending, the same width, along the south side of Fifth avenue 107 feet to a public alley. Second—A Lot on the opposite side of Market alley, fronting on Fifth avenue 28 feet and running back, preserving the same width, along Market alley 30 feet. On the first mentioned Lot are FOUR FRAME TENEMENTS, and on the other a THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING.

These Lots are among the most valuable in the city of Pittsburgh, being on the principal street and in the center of business. The attention of capitalists is particularly called to these Lots, as they have also a most desirable location for manufacturing purposes. All the above property is now rented, but the leases will expire on the 1st of April next, when possession will be given.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. W. F. WHITE,
June 5, 1869. TRUSTEE.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. R. VANDEVORT & FLOWER, have removed their Office to No. 139 Smithfield street, where they will insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, at reasonable rates as can be obtained elsewhere.
Special attention paid to Filling Teeth. 7rths

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

Consulting Engineers.

Plans furnished to Remodel and Build

Blast Furnaces.

PLAYER'S PATENT HOT-BLAST

STOVES,

For heating Blast to 1,200 deg. without injury to the tipes.

30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 7rths

IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE AND RANGE FURNITURE,

MANUFACTURED BY
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
247 and 249 WATER STREET, New York.
JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,
COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DWELLING HOUSES FITTED FOR Gas and Water,

AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

PASSPORTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS,

For parties visiting Europe procured on short notice, By WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Thos. Estep met with a serious accident at Lippincott's mill on Friday, which will result in the loss of an eye. While working at a tilt hammer, a fragment of the hammer flew off and struck him in the eye, injuring it so that the sight will be destroyed.

ALGEO's new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

Fine Morocco Satchels.

The largest assortment in the city, at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of long ago." eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Saratoga Trunks.

A fine assortment of Saratoga Trunks, at Leiblers, No. 104 Wood street.

Fine Oil Paintings—Free Exhibition.

The large collection of high class modern Paintings by distinguished American and European Artists, including several originals by Blythe, to be sold by Auction next Thursday, are now arranged for free examination, day and evening, in Mellwaine's Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Smithfield street. No lover of true art should omit examining this choice collection, exclusively of high merit.

Nothing Venture Nothing Won.

The only place to find gentlemen who enjoy their meals is at the Mint, 44 Smithfield street. There they while away an hour or so and don't regret it, but when their orders for *"Dinner at one hour comes,"* they are satisfied. This is the place to go. "We go there" too.

Real Estate! Real Estate!

The following important public sales come off this week: To-day at 2 o'clock, fine new houses on Locust, Allegheny. To-morrow, at 3 o'clock, a splendid vacant lot, 100 by 140 feet, on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny. This is first-class property. On Thursday, at 3½ o'clock, the mansion and grounds of the late Orrin Newton, situated on Penn and 5 o'clock, same day, the residence of E. R. Wilson, on Highland avenue, East Liberty. See advertisement on the last column. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Fallston Wooden Ware Works at Auction

The entire Fallston Wooden Ware works, in Fallston borough, Beaver county, will be sold next Friday morning, at Mellwaine's auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, by order of assignee in bankruptcy. It includes the grounds, buildings, machinery, water power, &c. See auction advertisement in our columns.

Do not Forget

That at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street, is the place to buy a first-class Trunk, Valise or Traveling Satchel.

Carriages, Buggies, Barouches.

Call and examine the splendid stock of Carriages and Buggies at Messrs. Stoner & Marlotte, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. Purchasers are guaranteed a first-class vehicle at less than Eastern prices. The materials used are the best, that can be had, the workmen aiming to produce a carriage that will not only look well but wear well, and give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All the work is done under their immediate supervision, by the most skilful workmen, and every part going to make up the vehicle is selected with care, put together in the most substantial manner, and finished in the best style. In a word, the work recommends itself, and the prices will be pronounced reasonable by all competent judges. The firm have facilities for doing all kinds of repairing.

General Debility is Nature's Appeal for Help.

Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion, with laziness; whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a TONIC and ALTERATIVE, that will rouse and regulate their torpid organs into action. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and despondling valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive; who shuns company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is *metamorphosed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being.* The change effected by the BITTERS, in his body and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and to his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life, which seemed to have died out of him, is re-awakened, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an *invitation to disease*, no time is allowed to be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this choicest and most potent of all tonics and nervines.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIRD LARGE ARRIVAL OF SUMMER *BOOTS, SHOES,* Gaiters and Balmorals,

Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care,

And will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.
☞All orders from the country will be promptly filled.
I am also Agent for three Philadelphia Shoe Manufactories, and will sell their goods at their prices, in Philadelphia, thus saving freight and expense.
Country Merchants will save money by calling and examining my stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere, at

J. H. BORLAND'S

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE.

Handsome Country Residence.

The subscriber intends removing with his family by September to Missouri, and now offers his

COUNTRY SEAT

For sale. It is situated in Coulterville, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, 22 miles from Pittsburgh. The property consists of a LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, modern style, together with Stable, Wash House, Ice House, Smoke House, Coal House, Chicken House, Pig House, never failing Spring, &c., &c. The fine bearing Orchard of all varieties of fruit, Grapes, Hops, Vegetables, Forest and Shade Trees, Shrubbery, Flowers, &c., &c. The whole contains EIGHT ACRES OF GROUND, and is divided into four parts, and is yielding a fine profit.

Possession will be given from July 10th to August 1st. For further particulars and correct invoice of its whole contents, see handbills at Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.'s, 243 Liberty street, N. J. Bigley's Coal Office, Water street, Brown's Ferry, Wash House Ferry, Blaisee, Carr, McCandless & Co., Wood street, and Capt. Wm. Ward, 118 Grant street, on easy terms, who is duly authorized to sell the same.

Call and see the property. It is handsome, and will be sold at a bargain.

R. R. McQUISTION.

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The undersigned, a Trustee in the partition of the Real Estate of AGNES KNOX, deceased, by order of the District Court of Allegheny County, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., that very Valuable Property on Fifth avenue, city of Pittsburgh, consisting of TWO LOTS. First—A lot fronting on Market 30 feet and extending, the same width, along the south side of Fifth avenue 107 feet to a public alley. Second—A Lot on the opposite side of Market alley, fronting on Fifth avenue 28 feet and running back, preserving the same width, along Market alley 30 feet. On the first mentioned Lot are FOUR FRAME TENEMENTS, and on the other a THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING.

These Lots are among the most valuable in the city of Pittsburgh, being on the principal street and in the center of business. The attention of capitalists is particularly called to these Lots, as they have also a most desirable location for manufacturing purposes. All the above property is now rented, but the leases will expire on the 1st of April next, when possession will be given.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. W. F. WHITE,
June 5, 1869. TRUSTEE.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. R. VANDEVORT & FLOWER, have removed their Office to No. 139 Smithfield street, where they will insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, at reasonable rates as can be obtained elsewhere.
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J. W. F. WHITE,
June 5, 1869. TRUSTEE.

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